

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

Copyright 1913,
By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 79

PRICE TWO CENTS

COMPULSORY LICENSE PLAN FOR PATENTS IS OPPOSED BY MINORITY

Stand Against Chief Three
Purposes of Oldfield Bill Is
Taken by Several Mem-
bers of Committee

F. P. FISH IS UPHELD

Explicit Statements of Bos-
ton Man Concerning Pur-
chase of Inventions Said to
Have Been Unchallenged

WASHINGTON—A minority report on the Oldfield patent bill amending the patent laws which condemns the main features of the bill was submitted to the House today by the committee on patents. This report is signed by one half the membership of the committee and takes a direct stand against the three purposes of the measure, namely:

The establishment of a compulsory license system.
Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law as applied to those doing business under the protection of patents.
Extinction of the right of the owner of patent to treat license violations as infringements.
The report upholds the statement

(Continued on page eight, column four)

BILL GIVES VOTER REASON HIS NAME IS DROPPED FROM LIST

Representative Priest of Haverhill ap-
peared before the committee on election
laws today in favor of his petition to
provide that in the case of voters whose
names are dropped from the lists, the no-
tification to such voter shall state the
reason for dropping his name and in
what manner he may secure its restora-
tion.

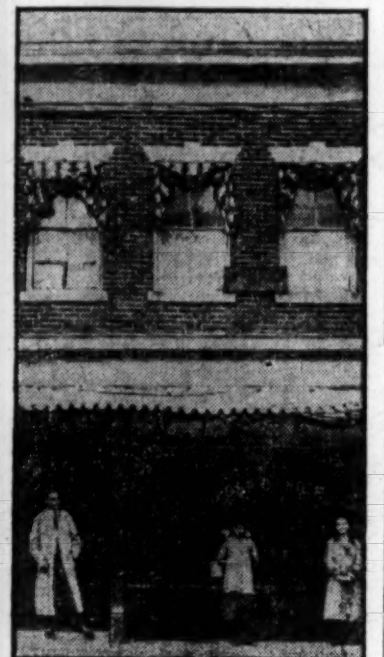
W. De Haven Jones, city clerk of Mel-
rose, urged that the present law is
sufficient as it provides that voters shall
be notified if their names are left off
the lists. The hearing was closed.

Matthew Hale of the Progressive party
appeared for the petition of Lynn M.
Ranger for the appointment of unpaid
watchers at the polls for any political
party other than the two leading ones
upon petition of the city or town com-
mittee of such party. There was no
opposition.

WALTHAM ENTERS BOSTON'S POSTAL DISTRICT MARCH 1

WASHINGTON—Postmaster General
Hitchcock has ordered the consolidation
of the Waltham postoffice into the Bos-
ton postal district to take effect March 1.
This action follows the report of the
postal inspectors stating that the change
would mean a saving to the department.

Present P. O. Quarters
at Newton Upper Falls
Soon to Be Vacated



E. B. WILDMAN, SUPT.
Shown at door of office

SPECIAL DELIVERY FOR PARCEL POST IS HERE

Postmaster Mansfield Issues Orders Necessary to Enforc-
ing Latest Regulation—Boston Is Outgrowing
Quarters in Central and Sub-Stations

Orders were received at the Federal
building today that the new section
added to the postal regulations at Wash-
ington giving a special delivery service
in the parcel post for a special delivery
stamp, or 10 cents in ordinary stamps,
would go into effect at once. Edward C.
Mansfield, postmaster at the central
postoffice, immediately set out the an-
nouncement to the various substations
and branches within his jurisdiction.

The special delivery stamp will be in
addition to the regular postage. When
ordinary stamps are used the words "special
delivery" must be placed on the
wrapper.

Instructions to take over into the Bos-
ton postal district the Waltham post-
office were also received from Postmaster
General Hitchcock. This amalgamation
will increase the number of branches
and stations in the Boston postal district
from 69 to 86. Charles J. Shepard, post-
master at Waltham, receives a salary of

\$2200 a year. This will be reduced. The
office has 10 clerks and 29 carriers and
the business for last year was \$65,000.

Since Feb. 1 nine offices in the Lynn dis-
trict, two in Needham, two in Wellesley
and Stoneham have become merged with
the Boston district.

The business of the Boston postal
district is increasing so rapidly, due in
part by the establishment of the parcel
post, that it has been found necessary
to bring about many changes in some of
the stations and branches. The erection
of several new offices is contemplated,
and it is probable that others will follow
very soon in other sections of the city
proper and outlying districts that come
within the Boston postal district.

Because of the unprecedented business
being transacted at the Essex street po-
stal station since the inauguration of the
parcel post on Jan. 1, it has been found
necessary to rent an entire third floor
(Continued on page eight, column three)

FORMER PRESIDENTS OF LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES IN HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba—Cipriano Castro,
former dictator of Venezuela and former
President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, are to-
day at the same hotel here. General
Castro reiterated the statement made in
New York that he did not know Senor
Zelaya was contemplating new moves in
Central or South America and added that
his arrival simultaneously with that of
Senor Zelaya was a mere coincidence.
General Castro held receptions where he
met members of Congress and all sorts
of officials, went driving, was cheered
by crowds, and was guest at luncheons
and dinners and seemed greatly to enjoy
himself. General Castro said he would re-
turn to New York Saturday.

GOVERNOR WILSON PROPOSES TO KEEP CLOSE TO CONGRESS

President-Elect Says He Will
Occupy the Executive
Chamber at Capitol Every
Day Sessions Are On

CONFERENCE HELD

Mr. Marshall Arrives at
Trenton as New Jersey
Chief Announces He Will
Push Jury Reform to End

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Wilson
announced today that he is likely to use
the "President's room" in the Capitol
every day Congress is in session if he
can get there.

The Governor was told that the Presi-
dent's room was usually used only once
a year when the executive went there
just prior to adjournment of Congress to
dispose of bills.

"But what is the room used for the re-
minder of the time?" Governor Wilson
asked today.

When told that it was not used, he
smiled and indicated that this all would
be changed after March 4. It also be-
came known here today that the extra
session will be asked to legislate both for
tariff and currency reform.

Vice-President-elect Thomas R. Marsh-
all and President-elect Wilson sat down
for a long talk this noon, when the for-
mer arrived to have luncheon with the
latter. They had not seen each other
since the day of Governor Wilson's noti-
fication ceremonies at Seagirt, August 7.
Mrs. Marshall was not with her husband.
Neither Governor nor would discuss the sub-
jects to be gone over by them.

The President-elect declared today his
intention to attack the interests and in-
fluences behind the opposition to his bill
in the Legislature for jury reform.

"I want to say again," he said, "that
while the opposition of the sheriffs is
perfectly natural, I know the character
of the rest of the lobby against it and
that it consists largely of men represent-
ing interests which will be endangered
if they do not control the drawing of
grand juries and therefore I am in this
fight to stay."

"Before the thing is over I will take
pains to let the people of New Jersey
know absolutely the forces, aside from
the personal opposition of the sheriffs,
which are fighting this thing. They will
have to come out into the open if their
names have to be called."

"The people demand jury reform, and
are going to get it. The longer it takes,
the worse it will be for the gentlemen
who oppose."

TRAFFIC OFFICIALS IN RATE CONFERENCE

Including President Charles S. Mellen,
officials of the New Haven and Boston
& Maine railroads and of the Merchants
& Miners Transportation Company, con-
ferred with the directors of the port of
Boston by invitation of the latter at
their meeting today on import and ex-
port rates.

The possibility of extending the Union
freight railroad over Northern avenue
bridge to the state piers and of taking
over by eminent domain or otherwise the
New Haven railroad piers at South Bos-
ton and the Eastern railroad pier at East
Boston, was also discussed.

MR. TAFT TO ACT ON WEBB ACT

WASHINGTON—President Taft is ex-
pected to send to Congress a special mes-
sage vetoing the Webb anti-liquor ship-
ment bill.

HOLLIS LACKS FOUR VOTES ON 33D BALLOT

CONCORD, N. H.—Although it appeared
shortly before the thirty-third ballot for
United States senator today that Henry
F. Hollis would be elected, because of a
promised bolt by Representative Snow,
chairman of the Progressive party, to
Hollis' standard, the Republican leaders
managed to keep Snow in line and Hollis
fell four votes short.

Hollis received 188 votes, with 192
needed; Edward N. Pearson, R., 136;
John H. Bartlett, R., 29; Robert P. Bass,
Prog., 12; William J. Britton, Prog., 8;
Gordon Woodbury, D., 8; Clarence Carr,
D., 1.

COUNCIL SOON TO VOTE ON BRISTOL CLERK NOMINATION

In accordance with the rules of the
executive council the question of con-
firming the nomination by Governor Fos-
ter of Walter E. Mitchell, Democrat, of New
Bedford to be clerk of the third Bristol
district court at New Bedford will be
considered at the next meeting of
the council, March 5.

Mr. Mitchell's name was the third one
that the Governor has sent to the coun-
cil for appointment to succeed the pre-
sent clerk, Frank Vera, Jr. The council
declined to confirm the previous nomi-
nations. At the State House it is re-
ported that Mr. Mitchell's nomination
will be confirmed. He is said to have
the backing of the Democratic city chair-
man of New Bedford and other leaders
of the Democratic party.

LIVING COST BILL ACTION IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Prof. Irving I. Fisher
of New Haven arrived today to watch the
attempts that will be made to pass the
Crawford-Sulzer bill, enabling the Presi-
dent to call together an international
commission to study the high cost of liv-
ing.

Representative Curley of Massachusetts
will endeavor to call up the bill under
suspension of the rules. The measure
has passed the Senate, and in company
with a number of other bills is held up
only by the rush of business.

TEACHERS CONFER ON PENSION BILLS

Members of the legislative committee
of the Massachusetts Teachers Federa-
tion met in conference today with W. J.
Hamilton, agent of the Massachusetts
state board of education, to work out a
compromise regarding the bills now pend-
ing in the state Legislature providing for
pensions for teachers.

The Teachers Federation has a bill
known as House bill 632, while the bill
of the board of education is known as
1926.

NEW BRANCH LIBRARY IN NORTH END IS OPENED

Grammar school extension work is to
be an important feature of the activities
of the new North End branch library
on North Bennet street, opened to the
public for the first time this afternoon.

Miss Edith Guerrier, the custodian, said
today: "We shall try to encourage those
who leave school early to continue their
education here. We have, moreover, in
the reference room books which will
adequately supplement the children's
work in school. We have an unusually
fine collection of Italian classics. The
children's collection is much too small,
but is increasing."

"Though there are many empty shelves
it must be remembered that it has been
our policy to open the library with no
books which may give a library a bet-
ter appearance but are really of no use.
We are starting with a small collection
of usable books, such as will actually be
used by the people of this neighborhood.
Then, too, we have the central library
to draw from."

"It has been my experience that there

is no more appreciative class of people
with regard to the use of a public library
than the people of the North End."

About 20 large pictures adorn the
walls, all new, several representing
buildings and scenes in Italy. The read-
ing and delivery room for adults and the
lecture hall are on the first floor and the
children's rooms on the second. A flat
roof is to be used for outdoor reading in
the summer. The building has been con-
structed at a cost of \$80,000, including
the \$39,000 for the land and the original
building, which was a church.

The library will be open daily except
Sunday from 2 to 9 p. m. Others in
charge will be Miss J. M. Cross, Miss
Iside E. Boggiano, Miss Fannie and
Gertrude Goldstein, Miss Tortorella and
Theodore Molinari. James Cuneo will be
janitor. The books on hand are those
which have been removed from the read-
ing room of the North Bennet street in-
dustrial school, which has been known as
station W of the Boston public library.

WHERE SUBURB'S MAIL DELIVERY WILL START



Recently erected store building in Chestnut street, Newton Upper Falls, one section of
which will house mail post service

"RULE OF REASON" IS ATTACKED IN SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

WASHINGTON—Report made today
by the Senate interstate commerce com-
mittee, as framed by Senator Cummins,
recommends amendment of Sherman act
to take from courts the power of saying
what is "reasonable" restraints of trade.
It attacks the "rule of reason," as ap-
plied by the supreme court, and what it
terms "uncontrolled and unguided judicial
discretion."

The report urges exact definition of un-
lawful combinations and recommends a
federal corporation commission, with
supervisory powers over corporations,
combinations, agreements and the disso-
lution of illegal corporations.

ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE

Samuel G. Chandler of 8 Columbus
square, motorman on a Brookline car,
and James J. Cummings of 679 Parker
street, a passenger, were slightly injured
Wednesday evening when a Brookline car
and one bound for Jamaica Plain collided
on Roxbury street, opposite Gay street,
Roxbury. Traffic from the Dudley
street station to Roxbury Crossing was
blocked nearly half an hour.

RHODE ISLAND INQUIRES INTO CHAMBERLIN OFFER

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Pothier
invited 28 financial and business men
of the state today to form a committee
to investigate the proposition advanced
yesterday by E. J. Chamberlin, president
of the Grand Trunk railway, that the
state should guarantee \$60,000,000 bonds
for the construction of the Southern New
England railway extension and to meet
Monday and begin work at once.

If the committee gives a favorable
report the Governor will ask the Legis-
lature to call a special election in the
middle of March at which the people
of the state will be called to approve or
reject the bonding proposition. If the
people accept such a plan at that election,
the Governor desires to have the
proposition completed before the Legis-
lature adjourns about the last of April.

The men who have been appointed on
this committee are: Senator Philip H.
Wilbour, Senator Addison P. Munroe,
Representative Arthur P. Sumner, Rep-
resentative Albert B. West, Atty.-Gen.
Herbert A. Rice, Charles H. Newhall,
bank commissioner; Mayor Joseph H.
Gainer of Providence, Mayor G. W. Esta-
brooks of Pawtucket; Mayor R. P. Daig-
nault of Woonsocket, Mayor Walter F.
Snow of Central Falls, Mayor Edward
M. Sullivan of Cranston, Mayor William
Macleod of Newport, Charles H. Collins,
president of the Cumberland town coun-
cil; Alexander Leslie, president of the
Lincoln town council; Frederick L.
Pierce, chairman of the Providence city

Clean Journalism aims to have the best
in newspaper con-
tents. There is a constantly increasing number of
newspaper readers who are not satisfied with anything
less than the best in newspaper caliber and contents.
Perhaps there is a goodly number of this class among
your friends. If so you can do them a good service
by letting them see how the Monitor is trying to be a
THOROUGHLY CLEAN DAILY NEWSPAPER.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication or advertisement will not be considered

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Montenegro Seeking to Gain Skutari Through Help of Russia

KING NIKITA MAKES A FINAL APPEAL TO CZAR FOR SKUTARI

Montenegrin Ministry Also Issues Defiance to the Powers, Promising Fight to Last Despite Europe RELIES ON NATIONS

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)
LONDON—King Nikita has made a final appeal to the Czar on the subject of Skutari, whilst the Montenegrin ministry has issued a defiant statement to the great powers, in which it declares that the governments may come to what arrangement they like, but that Montenegro will fight to the last and will see if the European peoples will permit their governments to stifle Montenegrin aspirations.

The tension between Austria and Russia continues, and, though it is perhaps less acute than a short time ago, no arrangement has been come to between the powers, nor is the appeal of the Montenegrin King and government likely to accelerate one.

CHEAPER PETROL GOAL IS NOT WON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The petrol committee of the Royal Automobile Club in their second report state that after careful consideration of all the circumstances they are of the opinion that no further useful action can be taken at the moment in regard to the supply or distribution of petrol that would tend to reduce the cost of the spirit to consumers. The chief reasons that have led the committee to this view are:

- That the demand for petrol is almost greater than the apparent existing supply, and this demand is rapidly increasing in all countries.
- The increasing cost of the production of the spirit at the oilfields and the abnormal freight charges for the sea transport of the spirit now prevailing.
- The extravagant compulsory methods of handling and distributing the spirit.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Believe Me, Xantippe."
COLONIAL—"The Miracle."
HOLLIS—"The Governor's Lady."
KEITHS—"The Rose Maid."
MAJESTIC—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
PARK—"The Woman."
PLYMOUTH—"Robert Lorraine."
SHUBERT—"Helen Lowell."
TREMONT—"The Yellow Jacket."

BOSTON CONCERTS
Thursday, Jordan hall, 2 p. m., song recital, Miss Elsie Gerhardt.
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., sixteenth Symphony concert.
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., sixteenth Symphony concert.
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., concert by Mr. Bond and Miss Rhodes.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Friday, 8 p. m., "Traviata."
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Jewels of the Madonna"; 8 p. m., "Rigoletto."
Sunday, 3:15 p. m., orchestral concert, Jaroslav Kocian, soloist.

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Daughter of Heaven."
BLACKSTONE—"Mme. Nazimova."
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."
GRAND—Douglas Fairbanks.
ILLINOIS—"Henry Miller."
OLYMPIC—"Top of the Morning."
OPERA HOUSE—"Everywoman."
POWERS—"John Drew."

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"Fine Feather."
BELASCO—"Years of Discretion."
BROADWAY—"Harry Lauder."
CENTURY—"Joseph and His Brethren."
CASINO—"The Fleety."
CHILDREN—"Rackety-Packetty House."
COHAN—"Broadway Jones."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
CRITERION—"The Argyle Case."
CORT—"Fog o' My Heart."
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"The Spy."
FORTH—"The Eighth Street."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
GAITEY—"Stop Time."
GARDEN—"John E. Kellard."
HARRIS—"The Master Mind."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Poor Little Rich Girl."
KNICKBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—"The New Secretary."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"The Bridal Path."
WALLACK'S—"Irish Players."

HOPES RAISED BY ENVER BEY ARE DASHED



Gallipoli, picturesque Turkish seaport which now stands between Constantinople and the attacking Bulgarian lines

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—In spite of the excitement of the last few weeks, of the crowding of reinforcements from Anatolia into the peninsula, and promulgation of innumerable reports as to what Turkey was going to accomplish in the future, the belief that the new government will prove even less successful than the old is steadily gaining ground.

For a time the city staked its hopes on Enver Bey. Everybody talked of the expedition preparing to sail to Charkeui on the Black sea. It was not then known that these were the objective points. That has only been learned since the transports returned. Even now there is little more than rumor as to what happened, but it is generally admitted that the expedition to Charkeui suffered a terrible reverse, and it is said that the civil inhabitants even of Gallipoli crowded down to the shore in their efforts to get on board the ships which could convey them out of reach of the conquering Bulgarians.

Of course the garrison of the peninsula was not engaged, and the lines of Bulair are as strong as ever they were, however strong that may be. It was the regiments collected by Enver Bey and sent to beat back the tide of the Bulgarian invasion that suffered, and they appear to have suffered very badly indeed.

The object of the expedition was to turn the Bulgarian lines so as to be able to take them in the rear, and the landing at Charkeui was a preliminary to this. Unfortunately Constantinople counted its chickens in advance. The Tani explained that the Crescent once more floated over the sea of Marmora. For a few hours it probably did. Then, however, came the reverse, the full effects of which are not yet known; but which will perhaps do more to destroy the prestige of the new government, by reason of the very hopes which have been raised, than the series of defeats of the late government did harm to Kiamil Pasha.

MRS. PANKHURST IS NOW COMMITTED FOR TRIAL WITHOUT BAIL

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)
LONDON—Mrs. Pankhurst was committed for trial yesterday afternoon by the Surrey magistrates. Bail was offered if she would give an undertaking not to participate in agitation in the meantime. Mrs. Pankhurst offered to give an undertaking for a reasonable time but declined to give an undertaking until the summer assizes. She was therefore committed to custody and drove from court amidst the mingled cheers and groans of the crowd. At the suffragette headquarters it has been announced that in these circumstances Mrs. Pankhurst will refuse food.

COCOA NUTS IN QUEENSLAND
(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—Cocoa nut culture has been receiving considerable attention in the Inland district recently; most of the settlers along the south coast from the mouth of the Johnstone river have more or less of a cocoa nut clearing coming on. The climate of the district is ideal for cocoanuts, and a good market for the whole nuts is at present to be found at Townsville.

INDIA IS RECOGNIZING NEEDS OF DOMICILED COMMUNITY

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India—The government of India has just addressed a letter to the local government of India, in which it reviews the resolutions carried at the Simla conference on European education and invites the opinions of provincial administrations.

According to the letter the Indian government rejects the proposal that compulsory elementary education should be introduced for the benefit of the domiciled community, declaring that the objections are as great in their case as in that of the Indian children. As regards the proposal of the Simla conference that a university arts college should be provided for the domiciled community, the government doubts whether there is sufficient demand for a college education to justify such a scheme, and as to the allegation made at the conference that certain avenues of employment were

closed to Eurasians, the government declares that it is unwilling to institute a separate inquiry into the matter in view of the fact that the whole question is to be inquired into shortly by a royal commission. The letter further approves the recommendations of the conference as to the concentration of educational facilities, and on the all important question of finance asks for general estimates of the cost of comprehensive schemes of reform. It is impressed with the needs of the domiciled community, expresses its opinion that it should receive support wherever possible, but adds that the measure of that support should depend on the financial position at the time.

EASIER NATURALIZATION OF JEWS IN BRITAIN IS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—With D. L. Alexander in the chair, the London Committee of Representatives of British Jews held its annual meeting at the Wharfedale rooms recently. Mr. Alexander stated with regret that the efforts of the board to secure better conditions for the Jews who sought naturalization in Great Britain had met with no success.

The board had demanded the reduction of fees and of educational tests, so that any honest and reputable alien who resided in England could become a British citizen. The claim of the board seemed of a moderate nature, but there was little hope of its being accepted when the attitude of the present home secretary was taken into consideration. The board, however, was taking steps to get Parliamentary support for their object, and a memorial had been prepared to forward to the prime minister.

The passport question, Mr. Alexander stated, had received no satisfactory solution.

BELGIAN STRIKE PLANS TO GO ON

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The Belgian Premier, M. de Broqueville, having pronounced against a proposal for electoral reform put forward by the Liberal M. Hymans, the Socialists have declared their intention of continuing their preparations for the general strike which is to take place April 14. M. Hymans' proposal included the formation of a special committee to consider the advisability of introducing universal suffrage.

PERSIA AGREES TO RUSSIAN RAILWAY

(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia—The foreign minister and M. Podgorski, a director of the Julia-Tabriz and Enzeli-Teheran Road Companies, have just signed an agreement by which a Russian company acquires the right to construct a railway from Julia to Tabriz, with an extension to Lake Urmiah. The agreement also confers upon the company the

preferential right to build a railway from Tabriz to Kazvin.

SIR JOHN SIMON SAYS BONAR LAW SAILS NOWHERE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sir John Simon, M. P., the solicitor general, speaking recently at Woodford, said that no one who had followed the debate in the House of Commons could fail to see that the old animosities to home rule were dying away. The British people realized that the last barrier to a good understanding between Ireland and England was about to be thrown down. Dealing with tariff reform, the solicitor general said what Bonar Law had lately done was to smash his compass and restore unity to his crew by sailing nowhere in particular. Bonar Law was like the captain in Lewis Carroll's poem: He was thoughtful and grave—but the orders he gave Were enough to bewilder a crew. When he cried "Steer to starboard, but keep her head hoarward" What on earth was the helmsman to do?

WELSH CHURCH BILL PASSED ON TO LORDS BY LARGE MAJORITY

Measure Is Unpopular with Many of the Government Supporters and One Vote Nearly Caused a Defeat

SESSION NEAR END

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—Parliamentary fare recently has been at any rate varied, if not specially interesting. It has been composed for the most part of foregone conclusions. As already reported by cable the Welsh disestablishment bill has been read a third time by a majority of 107, and sent across to the Lords where it was read for the first time.

Every one, of course, knew that it would be passed by the House of Commons. Old parliamentary hands could have foretold to within two or three what the government majority would be, and when the figures were announced the enthusiasm evoked cannot be said to have been very spontaneous. True, the Welsh Liberals foregathered in the lobby after the division and made more than one attempt to sing "Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau"—"Land of our Fathers," but the Welsh Liberal party is only a small one, and they quickly abandoned the attempt and drifted off into cheers, which were only very half-heartedly taken up by other parties of the coalition.

Almost from the beginning it has been evident that the bill was really unpopular with a large section of the government supporters. It has been proved again and again in the course of the debates, and when the closing scenes in the Commons of the other day are compared with those which accompanied the third reading of the home rule bill it is seen how far it fell short of securing universal approval even from its official supporters.

Work Ahead Outlined

The next excitement was the "winding up of the session" as the papers have it. It amounted to a statement by Mr. Lloyd-George, on behalf of the prime minister, as to the work still to be got through and the probable date of the long looked for adjournment.

Mr. Lloyd-George's list of work to be accomplished was a long one. It drew forth from Bonar Law the half querulous inquiry if the chancellor of the exchequer was sure he was not outlining the work for the next session. He (Lloyd-George) made it clear however that he was not. The government was pledged to this and that and to many other things. They must redeem their pledges. And Bonar Law, who is always casting up their "broken pledges" against the government, could in reason say little. The chancellor was in a merry mood. As he was taking the place of the prime minister it fell to his lot to answer questions concerning himself. He rose to the occasion. Mr. Mitchell-Thomson had a question down for the prime minister. Was the speech made by the chancellor of the exchequer at the National Liberal Club made with the knowledge and consent of the prime minister?

Chancellor Humorous

"From what I know of the chancellor of the exchequer," Mr. Lloyd-George replied, "I think he is perfectly incapable of making any speech that his chief would disapprove of." There was a roar of laughter from all parts of the House. Mr. Mitchell-Thomson had a further question. Had the land scheme of the chancellor of the exchequer been torpedoed by the prime minister? "Speaking on behalf of my right honorable friend," Mr. Lloyd-George replied with the utmost gravity, "I don't think the chancellor of the exchequer proposed any land scheme."

The next day was devoted to a heated discussion on the insurance act. The House was asked to vote a "special grant-in-aid" of £1,825,000. It was to meet the extra cost involved by the chancellor's concession to the doctors of two shillings and sixpence for every insured person and it raised the whirlwind. From the opposition benches there came a perfect storm of criticism, both of the act itself and of its administration.

GERMAN FOOD TAXES ARE EVOKING PROTEST

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—Dr. Hoff, who is a member at once of the Reichstag and the Landtag, has once more been protesting, as he protested some time ago, against the weight of the food taxes in Germany. He takes great exception to the phrase of economic development which is so frequently on the lips of the defenders of the tariff as an answer to all criticism. When people complain of the weight of these taxes they are, the critic declares, always answered by a reference to the growing foreign trade of the country. What the defenders of the system fail to perceive is that the decrease of this foreign trade would mean starvation. It is the small farmers, he insists, who are suffering more and more.

At the same time the Manufacturers League, which employs between seven and eight millions of men, has also been driven to protest against the food taxes, the increase of which is making it more and more difficult for them to pay wages which will enable them to export at a profit. The steady rise in the cost of production is making it more and more difficult for Germany to enter the foreign market, and yet it is only by increased prices that the manufacturer can meet this increased cost of production.

In consequence of this the deputy has his voice to those who are appealing to the government to carry out the demand of the Reichstag for an inquiry into the present economic system, which, he declares, if not radically amended, will begin seriously to react on the finances of the empire.

Majority Fell Greatly

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER—The only rays of interest which have pierced the fixed gloom of monotony surrounding the debates on the Welsh disestablishment bill have been the remarkable fluctuations in the majorities secured by the government. Recently, as already reported by cable, this majority sank as low as 28, and there is much reason to suppose that if it had not been for the prodigious efforts, on that occasion, of Handel Booth in obviously talking against time until a government majority was assured by the Whips, there might have been a repetition of the scenes of last November, when the government was defeated on the amendment proposed by Sir Frederic Banbury to the home rule bill.

After the exceptional stir of a few weeks ago, when the House of Commons eagerly discussed woman suffrage, and the House of Lords, with almost equal eagerness, discussed home rule, proceedings at Westminster have been viewed with little enthusiasm either by Peers or Commons, and still less by the general public.

The House of Lords, after its unwonted exertions over the home rule bill, has resumed its normal aspect. "There are perhaps 10 peers in the house," wrote a well known publicist many years ago, in describing an ordinary working day in the House of Lords, "possibly only six; there is the quorum for transacting business—a few more may dawdle in or not dawdle in." And the same is true today. "The lord chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock" and "their lordships adjourned at a quarter past 5 o'clock" represents the summing up of the normal working day.

In the House of Commons, as has been said, the subject under discussion has been the Welsh disestablishment bill, and when the guillotine finally fell on the second of the two days allotted to the report stage, and thereby barred any further discussion, there remained no fewer

than 42 government amendments to be disposed of. Most of them were passed without challenge, but several divisions took place, and members, as is usual on such occasions, spent a considerable time tramping the lobbies. On the final divisions the government majorities resumed their usual proportions, the figures secured being generally about 110 or slightly more.

DANISH KING SEES REVIEW IN GERMANY

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)
LONDON—The King of Denmark attended with the Kaiser a military review at Potsdam yesterday, riding into the town at the head of the first regiment of foot guards. In the evening there was a concert in the white hall of the castle in Berlin, where the orchestra of the royal opera performed, conducted by Richard Strauss.

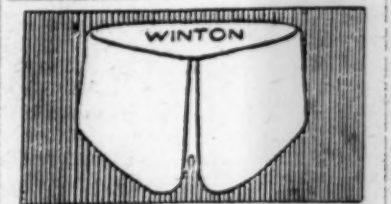
ROYAL MESSAGE FOR WEST INDIA ISLANDS

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)
LONDON—The King has sent, through Princess Marie Louise, who is now in Barbados, a long message to the West India islands, in which he expresses his pleasure in their recovery from the period of depression which they met with so much patience and fortitude.

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes

Finest Quality. Greatest Variety.
GILT EDGE—the only "dandy" shoe polish that positively contains Oil, Black and Putty and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing. 25c.
DANDY—combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of shoes or tin shoes. 25c.
"ELITE"—combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look like new. 25c.
If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price and we will send you a full size package, charge paid.
WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO., 20-22 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.
The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

GREGG'S SUBLINE OLIVE OIL Comes absolutely pure direct from Spain, the only country in the olive growing section of Europe that absolutely prohibits the importation of cotton seed oil.
Price per quart 90c. Your money back if not the best you ever used.
Send to us and we will see that you are supplied.
C. D. GREGG CO., NEW YORK—CHICAGO—ST. LOUIS
CLEARANCE SALE W. B. Clarke Co BOOKS AND STATIONERY 26 & 28 Tremont St.



NEW NOTCH
ARROW COLLARS
WITH CLOSE FITTING TOPS
WINTON 2 3/4 in. ADRIAN 2 1/2 in.
15 cts., 2 for 25 cts.
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Makers

Evans Coal Company
WHOLESALE ONLY
FORT WAYNE - INDIANA
ANTHRACITE
BITUMINOUS
Prompt Shipments Direct from mines

Account Books 1913
Bound and Loose Leaf for All Lines of Business. Ask for Ward's 57-63 Franklin St.
WARD'S

Austria Alert for Developments From the Hohenlohe Mission

NOTE TO CZAR MARKED AUSTRO-RUSSIAN CRISIS

Diplomatic Situation Had Reached the Breaking Point When Prince Hohenlohe Carried the Emperor Franz Josef's Autograph Letter to Historic Meeting

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has been constantly affirmed of late that the fact that the Emperor Franz Josef sent an autograph letter to the czar, by Prince Hohenlohe, proves the peculiarly good relations existing between St. Petersburg and Vienna. As a matter of fact, it is an incontrovertible proof of the exact opposite.

Many monarchs carry on voluminous correspondences with other crowned heads. Queen Victoria's relations with most of the courts of Europe were so intimate, through various marriages, as to make this natural and effective in her case. It is well known that her grandson, the Kaiser, though he is not so closely connected with what King Edward once termed "the members of the monarchial trade union," none the less carries on an active correspondence of some thing of the same nature. Such exchanges of views are, however, ordinarily conducted in private. When a sovereign avails himself almost of the publicity of the eastern letter writer, diplomatic tension has usually reached a breaking point. That is the simple truth about the Austro-Hungarian situation today.

Duel Is Generation Old

For upwards of a generation, Austria and Russia have been engaged in a political tournament. For Austria, this period has been one of profound peace. With Russia, it has been otherwise. Twice, at the moment of emerging from exhausting wars, she has found Austria not only prepared but determined to take advantage of her condition. If there is a country on the European continent which knows how to wait, that country is Russia. As a result, Russia is today facing Austria with the demand which, as has been consistently pointed out in these columns, would inevitably be presented.

It is no secret at all by this time that Russia engineered the present war. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the economic grip on Serbia, engineered through the custom houses of the Danube, have every year been making Austria more and more a competitor with her for influence in the Balkans. It is quite true, as a great Austrian paper has pointed out, that for years it was Russia's aim to incorporate the Balkans in the czar's dominions, whilst it was Austria's aim to make this impossible by supporting the status quo and the integrity of Turkey.

When, however, the secret supplements to the treaty of Berlin began to take effect, and Austria began steadily to become less and less of a German and more and more of a Slavonic power, the Balkan kingdoms, which had edged away under Stamboulouff from the embrace of St. Petersburg, found themselves running into the arms of Vienna.

Russia Saw Opportunity

Russia saw her opportunity for getting level with the Balkan states. She encouraged the aspirations of the Balkan states to expansion at the expense of Turkey, and, incidentally, of Austria. The result was the present war, but nobody imagines that the Balkans entered into that war without the undertaking of St. Petersburg to see them through it, and to see that they were not robbed of the fruits of their victories, as they were a generation ago.

This became quite clear when the Serbian army corps began their famous advance upon Durazzo. St. Petersburg and Vienna came into immediate collision. The situation was so threatening that the Kaiser made his famous speech in adherence to the Austrian position, whilst Paris, more silently but none the less steadily, prepared to support "the ally." Then came the renewal of the triple alliance, a stroke of policy which might have been difficult had it not been that on the Albanian question Italy was, for the moment, one with Austria, and this in turn was followed by certain assurances from Downing street to the Quai d'Orsay, as to the exact meaning of which nobody is very sure.

Meanwhile, the Austrian and the Russian army corps had been advanced steadily to the frontier. With half a million men massed on the Galician and Serbian borders, Austria quickly found herself subjected to a financial strain which she was scarcely equal to. No such difficulty occurred on the other side of the frontier. The Serbians anyway were mobilized, and were fighting in Macedonia. To Russia, to move half a million or a million men towards Galicia, and to keep them there, was no particular strain at all. They were not taken away from profitable industries, nor did their absence cause prosperous trades to stand still.

Towns Were Barrier

Matters were still in this state of tension when the armistice was signed and the peace delegates and the ambassadors met simultaneously in London. What the ambassadors really agreed upon is not known, but it is suspected that it was not in the least what Russia required. Their hands were strengthened, however, by the fact that places such as Skutari, Yanina and Adrianople, still remained untaken. If, as is fully believed in diplomatic circles, Russia had promised Skutari to Montenegro, Adrianople

to Bulgaria, and had agreed that Yanina should fall to Greece, the difficulty of making a peace by which Turkey was to be shorn of towns she had not lost was seen to be extreme, inasmuch as it was contrary to all the traditions of European diplomacy.

In these circumstances, the outbreak of the war did not come as an acute surprise. It was noticeable, however, that the efforts of the allies were at once concentrated on the capture of the disputed towns. The Bulgarians immediately closed round Adrianople, the Montenegrins and Serbians prepared for a desperate attempt to capture the Albanian capital, whilst the Greeks concentrated their attack upon Yanina.

Possession Would Aid

With these places in their hands, the position of the allies would be very different to that they occupied recently in St. James palace. With Skutari in the hands of Montenegro, and Yanina in the hands of Greece, the difficulty of maintaining the integrity of Albania would be much more severe than before, and many of the arguments advanced by Austria would become obsolete.

Austria does not wish to fight. She could not well enter into a conflict with Russia and the allies without misgivings. Berlin certainly cannot wish for a war. The quarrel is not her own, and with France determined to recover Alsace-Lorraine, and with Germany descending through eastern Prussia, it would be a Homer's struggle.

The diplomatic situation had reached the breaking point. The letter to the czar was composed at Schoenbrunn and entrusted to Prince Hohenlohe. Of the reply of the czar, after the historic meeting at Tzarskoe Selo, not a word has been breathed, but already the semi-official press seems to be preparing the nation for the fact that the czar's answer is not as warm as might have been hoped. Still, in spite of this, the belief in war is very shadowy outside Vienna. The crime would be so vast a one, that Europe hesitates to believe in it as a possibility.

Cost of Keeping Troops at Front Is Felt Severely All Over Austria-Hungary

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Lenten season descended upon Vienna almost unobserved this year. As a rule this moment is regarded with some impatience, as it interrupts a gay round of ball and concert, but now Austria-Hungary is feeling many of the effects of war without the excitement which is felt in actual conflict.

The country has been compelled to keep two large armies, one on the Galician frontier against Russia, and a second on the Serbian frontier, throughout the late autumn and winter. The extra cost of keeping the troops at the front is Kr.2,000,000 daily, and the whole country is groaning under the burden. Meanwhile business is affected by the absence of the men. There is hardly a firm which is not depleted of two or three of its best employees, and one of the effects of conscription is becoming clearer every day. It is rendering war extremely unpopular in Austria.

Meanwhile armaments are being increased. The inland shipbuilding firms cannot turn out boats for the navy with sufficient rapidity, and an order for a floating dock and submarines has just been placed in Germany for Kr.20,000,000.

People Are Complaining

The news of this has stirred the people here, considerably. They say that not only has the war in the Balkans brought them losses on every side, and that the government is losing all along the line, but that it places the very orders for armaments, which should bring profit to an Austro-Hungarian firm, abroad.

The Vienna bourse has been very buoyant lately, owing to the hopes inspired by the autograph letter sent to the czar of Russia by Emperor Franz Josef, which it is hoped will result in demobilization. It is well known here that Russia has both men and money in sufficiency and that she can keep her army of over 1,000,000 men on the Austro-Russian frontier almost indefinitely without feeling any financial strain. The Austrians, on the other hand, are panting beneath a burden which they can hardly bear.

Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, is taking measures to conciliate the southern Slavs, as, in case of war with Russia breaking out in the spring, the discontent of members of an alien race who sympathize with the Russians in both country and army would be a very serious consideration.

Slavs Being Conciliated

A new direct telegraphic service between Vienna and Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, which is inhabited by Slavs, has just been opened. In the same way a concession has been granted to the Canadian Pacific railway, enabling its steamers to carry emigrants from the south of Austria-Hungary to Canada. The company has put the rates at an absurdly low figure, taking steamer pas-

sengers for Kr.125, or at almost the same price as the German boats from Bremen.

The monarchy has granted this concession, in spite of the opposition of the Austro-American, in order to encourage the emigration of malcontents in the south, while the Canadian Pacific wishes to find men to fill the vast tracts of country along its line. Austria thinks she will be well rid of these irreconcilable Italians, who are always agitating for an Italian university, and hoping that their land may be reconquered by Italy, and believes that the southern Slavs, who are always dreaming of a great Slavonic land, with King Peter of Serbia as King, will be much better on the other side of the Atlantic.

New Taxation Resented

The question of the imposition of a higher scale of taxation is the chief occupation of the financial committee appointed by the Austrian Parliament, for the purpose of considering a financial scheme. The income tax is to be raised, and the assessors are to be permitted to inspect the books of all firms so as to enable them to fix the income exactly. The Austrian, who is taxed very heavily directly, particularly resents direct taxation. The clause in the new law, known as the bachelor tax, which provides that all persons, regardless of sex, who are unmarried, and have no one to support excepting themselves, shall pay an extra tax, calculated upon the income tax, is causing considerable discontent.

The failure of the Vienna season has deeply affected many charitable concerns. The large balls are usually given with the object of obtaining money for hospitals and other institutions, the money obtained by the sale of tickets, being devoted to this purpose. Owing to the lack of ready cash and the absence of men with their regiments at the front, the season has been a complete failure.

An effort, however, is being made to collect money for charity in other ways. An exhibition, the first of its kind, of amateur drawing and paintings, the work of members of the imperial family and of reigning kings and princes for the most part, has just been opened. The entrance money will go to charity, and as one of the state museums is being used for a showroom the expenses will be very small. The drawings are very quaint and owe their interest to the names with which they are signed, while certain tapestries and embroideries, the work of great empresses and queens, are of very delicate workmanship.

Czar's Reply to Hohenlohe Mission Not Stated but Little Now Hoped From It

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—Prince Hohenlohe has presented the King-Emperor's autograph letter to the czar and has returned to Vienna with the czar's reply. The significance of that reply has been most carefully guarded, as Russian political secrets always are. At the same time there is little doubt that had the mission fulfilled the hopes of the Austrian government the fact that an arrangement had been come to would by now have found semi-official expression.

Two matters in particular, it is understood, were dwelt on in the Austro-Russian communication. The one was demobilization on the frontiers, the other the integrity of Albania. On neither of these points, it is believed, was the Russian reply conciliatory.

Russia, there is little doubt, has given its word to the allies to secure them the fruits of their victories, and is determined that the objections of Austria shall not prevent what is regarded as the legitimate expansion of Montenegro, or the freeing of Serbian commerce, the extent to which these two objects may interfere with the integrity of Albania is open to negotiation, but up to the present time at all events Russia has proved adamant on the question of principle.

The matter of the frontier mobilization is again entirely to the advantage of Russia. The government of the czar is not feeling the financial strain to anything like the extent of the government of the King-Emperor. As a result Russia is not at all likely to throw away a card which would be invaluable when the game with respect to Albania is played out.

For months it was laboriously stated by the chancelleries of Europe that there was no mobilization on the frontiers of Serbia or Galicia. Today those ponderous demerits are forgotten and the fact of the mobilization is discussed with an openness which throws an illuminating light on the methods of diplomacy. One of the dangers of the situation lies in the very strain of this mobilization, and on both sides of the frontier, particularly in Austria, a fear is gaining ground that the strain may grow so severe that the government may be driven to cut it with the sword.

Military View Is Dark But Business Men Keep Optimism in Forefront

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—An important development in the international situation is the despatch of Col. Gottfried Prince Hohenlohe to the Russian court, as bearer of a letter from the Emperor Francis Joseph to the czar. Prince Hohenlohe, as the son-in-law of the Archduke Frederic, stands in close relation to the imperial family, and was persona gratissima at the Russian court, when

military attaché to the St. Petersburg embassy. Prince Hohenlohe had a special audience of the Emperor Francis Joseph in November last, but the situation was then too strained to allow of him undertaking his present mission.

The impression caused by this step is curiously varied, the greatest optimism prevailing in some quarters, and the most pronounced pessimism in others. It is agreed that the letter refers to political, if not to military issues.

Austria-Hungary and Russia are in an extremely difficult and embarrassing position. Each has taken military precautions against the other, so large a scale that some very positive justification is required if they are to be countermanded. The Emperor Francis Joseph's action may safely be regarded as an attempt to solve this problem for the sake of his own people and of Europe.

In military circles it is maintained, however, that the fact that the Emperor Francis Joseph has decided to deal directly with the czar proves that the situation is now so critical as to necessitate the employment of extraordinary and drastic means to prevent untoward developments.

On the other hand the journals which reflect the views in commercial and financial circles are confident that the Emperor would not have thrown the weight of his great personal influence into the scale had not conditions favorable to direct discussion of such delicate matters been established by previous diplomatic intercourse.

It is, of course, natural that business men should tend to be optimistic or to profess optimism, yearning as they are for a return to more normal conditions. Both in Russia and in Austria the economic pressure of the situation is very severely felt, and has resulted in Austria in a startling number of bankruptcies during the last month. It is also natural that in military circles, where war is keenly desired, there should be a tendency to paint the situation in the blackest colors.

An intermediate view between these extremes of pessimism and optimism is maintained by disinterested observers. The Emperor Francis Joseph, it is believed, has attempted, in the interests of peace, to give Europe and Russia so clear a proof of good will that the dangerous and costly armaments on the frontier can be diminished by both sides without loss of dignity to either, and the final settlement of the Balkan question approached in conciliatory spirit. Which of these views is the most accurate will shortly be seen.

Austrians are Asking What Will Happen on Front After February

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—There is no doubt that a deep cloud of pessimism is hanging over Austria in general and over the capital in particular. It is impossible that half a million soldiers of the empire should have been massed on the borders of Russia and of Serbia for months past without some such result.

The mere fact that nothing but the czar Nicholas' famous generals, Janvier and Fevrier, and their white legions, separate the Russian battalions from the men, many of whom have marched from Vienna, would alone have been sufficient to impress the capital with a feeling of suspense. Once February is gone, the campaigning season will have arrived, and so the Austrians round the cafés, from which very often the accustomed waiters, as well as customers, are absent, ask themselves and each other if it is to be peace or war.

In addition to this, the law suddenly passed through the Hungarian Parliament, to enable the government to appropriate the bank balances in the event of a struggle, though a very ordinary precaution, has not helped to render easier the condition of the money market. The bank balances have shown a tendency to decrease under the possibility, and a consequent period of bad trade, combined with the other conditions, has added to the general depression.

Although the press hesitates to discuss the question, there is no doubt that the government at Belgrade has entered into direct communication with the Vatican with respect to the Roman Catholics in the new Serbian territory. Undoubtedly it would be very much to the advantage of the Vatican to negotiate direct with Serbia, but at the same time it is bound in every way to Austria, who for years past has watched over the interests of these people. If the Vatican were to show any signs of establishing direct relations with Belgrade, it would be a heavy blow to Vienna, and so Vienna realizes that the new condition of things is buffeting her in more ways than one.

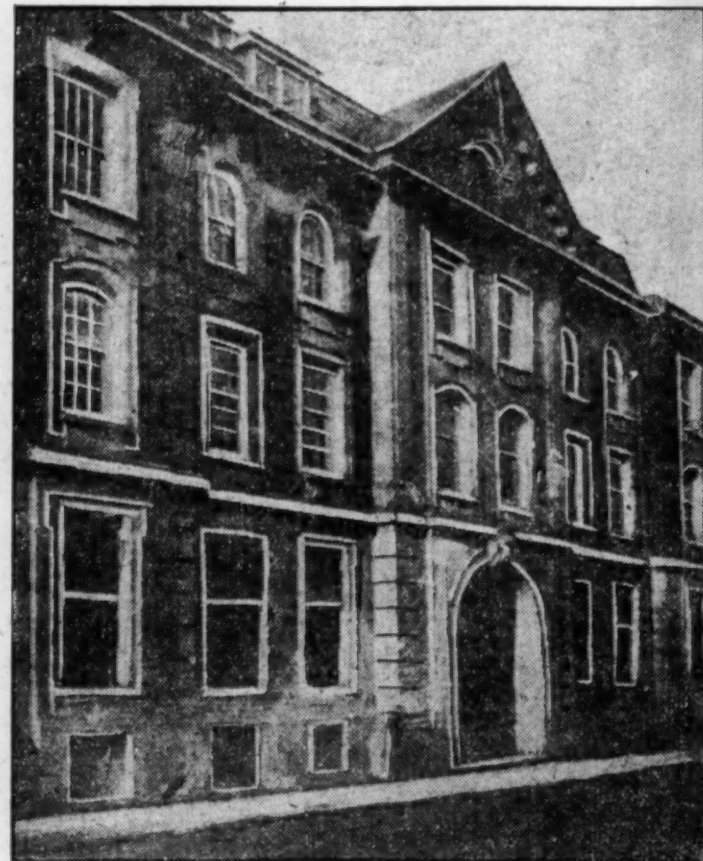
It is the Russian, however, who is regarded most askance. Once at Berlin, Count Andrassy picked up the Russian stakes. A second time, at Vienna, Count Aehrenthal swept them into the Austro-Hungarian treasury. Russia, every citizen of the dual empire knows, has not forgotten those occasions when her opponents played, in her opinion, with loaded dice, and sooner or later she means somehow to get back what she lost.

SAPPHIRES INCREASE IN VALUE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—There appears to be a substantial increase in the quantity and value of sapphires out from the Sapphire Town field.

NEW BUILDINGS OF COLLEGE FOR WORKING MEN PRAISED



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Front view of Ruskin College, Oxford, founded in 1899 by Walter Vrooman, an American

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Ruskin College, the new buildings in connection with which were opened on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, is less known on either side of the Atlantic than it deserves to be. Founded in 1899 by Walter Vrooman, an American citizen, "as a message from the people of America to the working men of Great Britain," it has for its object the teaching and training of working men in the exercise of those arts and that knowledge which specially contribute to the making of the good citizen.

It was with a view to learning something more of the work of this institution that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor traveled down to Oxford to see Dr. Slater, the energetic principal of the college. Dr. Slater received the Monitor representative most cordially, and expressed his pleasure at being able to give information about the college to a paper which circulated so largely on both sides of the Atlantic. He then conducted the Monitor representative over the new buildings, which are approaching completion.

Built of red brick and stone, although utility has been the first consideration, it has not been the only consideration, and when the newness has somewhat worn off it, the new Ruskin College will not be out of harmony with its surroundings, although it will always be quite distinctive.

Building to Hold 100

The building, Dr. Slater explained as he went from room to room and floor to floor with the certainty of one familiarized by many visits with every detail, is designed to accommodate 100 students, who are recommended chiefly by trades unions, but also by cooperative societies and county councils. The utmost use has been made of space and the designing of the bed-sitting rooms with which each student will be provided is a model of architectural ingenuity.

Questioned as to cost, Dr. Slater said that they still wanted £5000 to pay off the debt on the present extension, which was only half of what they ultimately hoped to do. The site had cost about £4000, and they had already spent about £2000 on the new buildings. "We should be glad indeed of help from our American friends," Dr. Slater went on, "from whom I am sure it is only because we have fallen rather out of knowledge we receive very little financial support. We are hoping," he added, "that the peace centenary, for which preparations are being made on so large a scale both here and in the States, will result in some help to us. Two representatives of the English committee, by the way, Mr. Boucher and Mr. Hawkesley, are

coming down to the opening on the 22d."

By this time Dr. Slater's study had been again reached, and in answer to a question as to the course of study pursued at the college he said that it consisted chiefly of social and economic subjects, together with a certain amount of history, English composition, and lectures on current social and political questions.

Many Win Diploma

Many of the students finished their course by sitting for the diploma of economics granted by the university, and in the last three years of the 52 men who had entered for the diploma 28 had been students of Ruskin College. Of these 28 had been successful and 16 had obtained distinction.

"Of course," continued Dr. Slater, "we are entirely free from any political bias of any kind. Every school of thought, which is really worthy of investigation, is investigated, and the fallacy of their arguments where they exist—and they do exist somewhere in them—are carefully shown, and then the student is left free to come to his own conclusions. Socialism, syndicalism and even tariff reform are dealt with in this way, and lectures are delivered by men most familiar with each subject. For instance, Mr. Quelch, the editor of Justice, lectures on socialism. He naturally tries to make his subject as attractive as possible, but the general impartial training which our men receive causes them to be mentally alert and enables them to recognize that the most attractive argument is not always the most sound."

"We feel," continued Dr. Slater, "that we are living in a time of great social and economic flux, and that the great need of the world today is for men whose eyes are trained as it were to catch the significance of the drift of events, so as to be able to take their part intelligently in affairs and help others to do the same. Indeed," he added, "that is what most of our men do after they leave us. They become teachers and lecturers in their spare time, and of course the great majority of them go back to their former employment, whatever that may have been, at the various working men's educational institutions, though some of them who show special aptitude in certain directions take up a different employment."

Ideals Taken Into Work

"For instance, we had a student here not long ago who was an agricultural laborer, and when he left he got a position under government for agricultural research work. Some men, gifted in that direction, will write books on economic and social subjects, and so make a name or position for themselves."

INDIA'S CLASSES ARE BROUGHT TOGETHER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Writing of J. Ramsay MacDonald's work on the public service commission at present sitting at Madras, a special correspondent of the Daily Citizen says that one of the most important and interesting results of Mr. MacDonald's presence is the way he is drawing classes of Indians together.

"On two occasions in one week," says the Daily Citizen correspondent, "he has been entertained at dinners given by Brahmins and attended by Brahmins of various sections, non-Brahmins, Christian Indians, and Muhammadans," adding that a certain well known professor at one of the Madras colleges had told him that although he had been in India for 36 years he had never known such a dinner being held, and that he did not think it possible before.

In journalism, but, as I say, the majority go back to their former employment as mechanics or what not, and carry the inspiration of higher ideals into their old surroundings.

"Here," said Dr. Slater taking up a photograph and handing it across to the Monitor representative, "is a photograph of one of our students which I have just received. He left us a little time ago, and it shows him in his working clothes, his overalls, and carrying a breakfast can—a 'billy' as they call them. He is a man of wonderful energy, and lectures and teaches every evening after his day's work."

Turning to the question of fees, Dr. Slater said that they were only £52 for a full college year of 44 weeks and that they were entirely inclusive, board and residence and education. The students, he added, did all the domestic work of the college except cooking. They waited at table, scrubbed out their rooms and the halls and passages, made their beds and so on. There were only a few servants to attend to the staff.

College Influence Great

"Our present number of students," Dr. Slater went on, "is 32 and they are drawn from all over the country. It may interest you to know that we have one student who is a Scotchman from Philadelphia, but the majority of them come from the great trade centers such as the West Riding of Yorkshire, the neighborhoods of Manchester and Newcastle, South Wales too sends us a good many. Already the influence of the college has been enormous. It has done and is doing just what its founder hoped it would do, introduce into the life of Oxford that element which would bring it more into touch with the realities of social conditions, and into the life of the working man just that intellectual stimulus, which is only to be found in places like Oxford, which for centuries have been given over to learning."

Summing up the work already accomplished by the college, Dr. Slater said that it had given to nearly 500 working men a fuller knowledge of social and economic science. It had trained scores of men who were now active officials of trade unions, working men's clubs, trades councils, and cooperative societies. Over 8500 working men and women had followed carefully-planned courses of study by correspondence under the direction of the college staff; but above all it had stimulated, and in some cases created, an interest in education amongst the working classes of Great Britain and even further afield still, the importance of which could not be overestimated.

Point Four To Investors

THE SAVINGS PLAN

Persons of limited means or small salary will find our plan of systematic saving a safe, secure and very profitable investment, earning 6% interest, compounded annually. The payments may be made annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly, covering a period of ten years. At the expiration of this ten year period the depositor may withdraw the amount paid in, plus 6% interest compounded annually, either in the form of a Bond issued by the Company or in cash together with the profit sharing certificate and any dividends which may have been declared thereon during the ten year period.

This saving plan is fully described in a folder which we will send to any address, giving full information regarding the bonds and profit-sharing certificates offered by this Company. These bonds appeal strongly to people of quiet life looking for safe investment with larger returns than savings bank interest.

First Mortgage & Real Estate Co.
165 Broadway, 208 Sears Bldg.
New York City
Boston, Mass.
We offer for sale 5% and 6% bonds, protected by specific security. Particulars furnished on application.

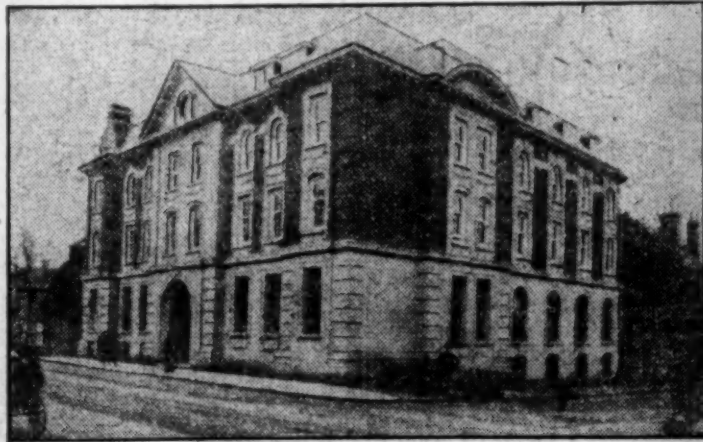
The Flower Store

J. Newman & Sons, Inc.
24 TREMONT ST.
Offers SPECIAL SPRAYS at \$3.00 and upwards.
Also boxes of CHOICE FLOWERS for every purpose at \$1.00 and up.
Tel. Main 4410 for more convenient

ROSS SEEKS YOUR TAILOR

Frank J. Ross Co., 320 Devonshire St.

CENTER FOR WORKERS IS DESCRIBED



(Copyright)

Ruskin College, from front and side, whose extension was opened on Washington's birthday

PHILADELPHIA'S GREAT PORT PLANS FIND INCENTIVE IN PANAMA CANAL

Development of River Front and Harbor Expected to Enable City to Get Large Share in Commerce Increase

BUSINESS GROWTH

PHILADELPHIA—In her striking advances toward making her harbor up-to-date and affording her port all the physical advantages which spell success in modern commercial enterprise, Philadelphia is once more putting aside an old and persistent but wholly fallacious tradition. The man who thinks of the present-day city of Penn as "sleepy" or even "slow-going" writes himself down as more conversant with the well-worn paragraphs of the humorists than with 1912 statistics or 1913 plans. The third city in the country is demanding a no less prominent stand in all industrial ratings, and the signs of the times point to her prompt acquisition of the position.

Rudolph Blankenburg, the mayor whose administration already has brought so much that is worth while to Philadelphia, struck this note clearly when he said the other day: "Hamburg is 90 miles from the sea, but by persistent effort it has been made the shipping center of the world. Philadelphia is 105 miles from the ocean, but I cannot see why it should not be made Hamburg's equal. Boston has just received \$8,000,000 from the Massachusetts Legislature to benefit her port, and the Keystone state is five times the size of the old Bay commonwealth, with Philadelphia twice as large as Boston, in manufacturing as in population. Can we not do here what is being done up there? I am convinced we can—and will."

Mayor Blankenburg then was addressing the Pennsylvania lawmakers at Harrisburg, appealing for generous appropriations under the bill lately introduced by George W. Norris, director of the department of wharves, docks and ferries, looking to a general and thorough improvement along the Delaware river water front, in the southern section of Philadelphia, an improvement that will cost something more than \$1,000,000. The city council also have been called upon to help, and the chamber of commerce is only the foremost of many local industrial and mercantile bodies working towards the same good end. The federal government already has agreed to spend large sums in widening and deepening the ship channel from "the Capes" to a point well above the city.

Extent of Program

The general plan offers a program ambitious, but both practicable and reasonable. It includes the building of modern piers available for all commerce, the extension of the Belt Line roads in order that access to water terminals may be guaranteed to all on equal terms, the placing of wharves under municipal control, and the development of the considerable stretches of river front that now await utilization for commercial purposes. The leading agent in most that is considered and set afoot is Director Norris, who asks, in the bill previously referred to, for a large increase in the powers delegated to his department. Public opinion indorses this request, taking the ground that any one considering the situation will recognize that a primarily vital move on the city's part must be the regaining of that complete control of its river frontage that has been lost through the years when self-seeking politicians have been in charge of all that should have been managed for the permanent good of the whole community. If Philadelphia shall be put in possession of the power of eminent domain with respect to her wharf property, and use it as she does the similar power with respect to the opening of streets, a long step in advance, it is claimed, will have been taken. So also the power to compel the owners of unimproved properties to bulkhead their lands, to prevent the filling of the channel and to afford a safe depositary for the dredged material will be a

ALONG PHILADELPHIA WATERFRONT



Delaware avenue, near foot of Market street, a locality that seems to need little improvement



Shipyard of the Cramps on Delaware river, in northern section—Proposed harbor improvements will materially alter this section

potent force to hasten improvements through the outlying portions of the harbor.

Increase in Business

Two pieces of evidence may be brought forward in proof that the time is ripe for such a movement as is under way. The first is in a lately published table of figures, compiled under direction of the harbor authorities, showing that in six average days, and only between the hours of 10 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, 4121 vessels passed the Chestnut street wharf, aggregating a tonnage of 1,394,947. The other exhibit comes in the annual report of the collector of the port, who shows the 1912 exports at \$75,494,627 and the imports at \$91,221,188; a total business, then, of \$166,715,815, which, great in itself, is the more impressive when one knows that this means an increase within the twelvemonth of above \$5,000,000 in exports and an increase in imports of only a shade below \$11,000,000. Supporters of the improvement plans, as well as all who have looked carefully into the general subject of America's present commercial expansion, are pointing out that this \$166,000,000 growth is by no means an unlooked-for phenomenon. Nor is it only a reflection of a nation-wide development, some share of which would inevitably find its way in and out through Philadelphia's harbor. Rather is it the first fruit of the policy adopted and vigorously prosecuted by the city, a direct and gratifying result of the efforts already made to improve terminal facilities, and the greatest of encouragements in pushing yet further the task of making the port the natural channel of communication between the outside world and the mighty industrial region of which Philadelphia is the metropolis.

Two of the numerous specific plans under hand at this writing look toward a 1700-foot dry dock, which proposal is being forwarded energetically by one of the local business men's associations, and toward a \$400,000 pier, to be built soon off the historic "Penn Treaty park," occupying a part of the site of the once famous Neale & Levy shipyard. This last—a double-deck affair, 509 by

180 feet, with an open air market at its landward end of almost equal size—may be taken as an index to the sort of wharf improvement that is being debated and arranged for along the entire Delaware frontage.

Immediate influence upon all this of the Panama canal is, of course, great. Completion of that epochal engineering feat, indeed, is the direct incentive to much of what is now projected or work actually under way; and it cannot but lead to much more of the same sort. Speaking for the Chamber of Commerce, W. B. Kelly, freight commissioner of that body, said recently: "We are in close and constant touch with the steamship interests, and it looks as though we could, before long, tell of the establishment of a maritime line between Philadelphia and the Pacific coast points. The opening of the canal should find us in excellent condition to hold our own with other Atlantic ports."

As has been pointed out by much of the literature that has sprung up so plentifully in regard to the canal and its operation, the Atlantic markets may anticipate practically a doubling of the demands now made upon them. The four great South American republics which face westward on that continent of all but now unguessed potentialities, have heretofore dealt with states east of the Mississippi only under the heavy disadvantage of transshipment or else by the round-the-Horn route. Direct and convenient trade with the United States has been available only with the Pacific coast commonwealths, and Washington, Oregon and California. It is claimed here, have not to offer the manufactured goods most called for by Peru and Chile, Colombia and Ecuador; nor were the raw materials held out for barter by those southern nations in any such demand along the western frontier of America as they are in the east. Fleets from below the equator will bend eastward at Panama, thread the Caribbean and so make the Atlantic ports where they will be most welcome, while the great manufacturing areas here expect to find new and direct and relatively inexpensive access for their wares in territories now awaiting them.

BOSTON SINGERS WIN APPLAUSE IN CONCERT IN EGYPT

(Special to the Monitor)

ALEXANDRIA—The Mac Watters male quartet are about to complete their original world tour and hope to be back in Boston, whence they started, in about four months. The last place they called at is Alexandria (Egypt), and in accordance with their custom, they gave there a vocal concert that was highly appreciated by all music lovers. Alexandrians unanimously regretted that two or three similar concerts could not be obtained.

The Mac Watters quartet is composed of three young clergymen, J. A. Oakes, A. B. W. E. Thomas, A. B. and A. E. Schultz, B. L., and Frank R. Evans, B. M., a good second tenor and a wonderfully good pianist.

They left Boston in 1911 for a tour round the world, and the proceeds of the concerts they give at all their stopping places "en route" serve to defray their traveling expenses. We hear the warmest welcome has been reserved them wherever they went, and that everywhere people were sorry they could not persuade the quartet to remain longer.

FEDERAL JUDGE APPROVED
WASHINGTON—The appointment of Samuel H. Fisher of New Haven as federal district judge in Connecticut was approved Wednesday by a vote of two to one in a sub-committee of the Senate judiciary committee.

ITALIAN TREATY RATIFIED

WASHINGTON—The Senate ratified on Wednesday the American-Italian treaty, by which the citizens of either country residing in the other are accorded the same legal protection as nationals.

COURSE MADE LONGER

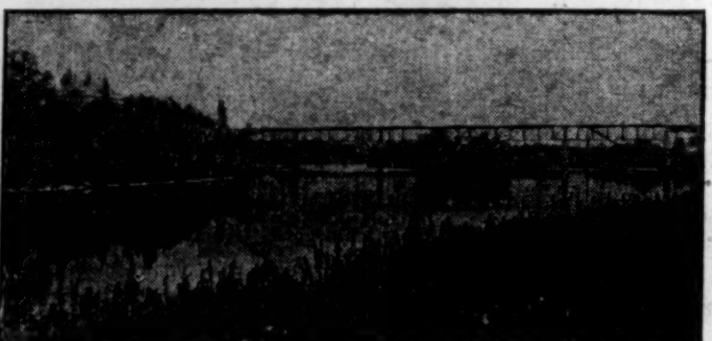
CHICAGO—A resolution was adopted Wednesday at the closing session of the Association of American Medical Colleges that hereafter students will be required to take a five-year course instead of a four-year course as at present.

PUJO COMMITTEE REPORT DELAYED

WASHINGTON—The House money trust inquiry committee resumed discussion of its report today. Unexpected differences which arose Wednesday may delay presentation until Saturday.

Several bills proposed by Mr. Undermyer were laid before the committee Wednesday and they were subjected to a critical analysis. It was believed that they would be materially altered before being included in the committee's report.

VIEW ON GRAND RIVER, GALT, ONT.



GALT, Ont.—Numerous iron and steel industries located here have caused this, the largest town in Waterloo county, to become known as the "Manchester of Canada." Shoes and underwear also are manufactured here. Galt has natural gas and hydro-electric light and power. It is on the line of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways and is a division point of the Galt, Preston & Berlin electric railroad north to Berlin and Grand valley and south to Brantford.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

LOS ANGELES NEWS—Conduent streams that are to make Los Angeles the "destined city of 1,000,000" will soon be a reality. Their flowing has begun. One is the stream of population steadily increasing after two decades of constant service. Another was started . . . when the headgates of the aqueduct were opened and the glacial mountain water of the Owens river diverted into the channel that is to supply Los Angeles and its 1,000,000 people. The third will turn northward from torrid Panama when the stream of commerce emerges from the great canal. Out of the confluence of these the city of the future, the city of the new era, ought to grow and prosper. Out of the north comes the purest of waters which is to flow unpolluted to a great city after a journey of more than 300 miles in a channel that is a monument to civic courage and foresight. From the south comes the smoky stream of maritime commerce that ought to testify to industrial honesty and thrift. From the east comes the tide of population that, to survive, must have civic courage and commercial honesty to maintain the city of the new era. Into this southland reservoir, where nature has sheltered climatic idleness with great mountains and a vast ocean, the streams ought to bring not the flotsam and jetsam of their courses, but the best and purest qualities. Let us make that part of the eternal sequence of the events which we are to cut out of "the flowing"—Bergson's name for all reality—illustrious by the creation of a city noted for many things beyond physical security and comfort, beyond commercial supremacy, beyond area and population, until it stands for all that is great in human advancement. Los Angeles is known as a great democracy. It has taught lessons to the world in civic progress. Its free charter gives it abundant liberty of action; it can attempt ideals in municipal achievement.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The passage by the Senate of the Nelson high-dam bill is a step in the direction of making Minneapolis the actual, as it is now the declared, head of navigation of the Mississippi river. The objection to the bill raised by Senator Thomas of Colorado and other Democratic senators that it is unconstitutional probably will not have any material effect in the House, although there is a Democratic majority in that body. The mere fact that the dam will generate power and that this power will benefit the twin municipalities and the state university does not put the federal government in the power business. The power and light thus provided for the university will be no different in principle than the giving of funds for the benefit of the university, and this has been done in several ways and under several laws by the government. The permission to the municipalities of Minneapolis and St. Paul to utilize the power generated for the purpose of lighting their streets is based on two kinds of return: The provision of energy to operate and light the locks and to light the Ft. Snelling reservation; the other an interest return on the increased investment in the dam. Neither looks like an unconstitutional departure from the power of the federal government to improve the navigation of the river. Power to operate the locks is a direct part of the navigation problem. The arrangement is simply a businesslike plan whereby the government may get its own service free and at the same time avoid the tremendous and unnecessary loss of value in permitting the surplus power to go unused. The constitution never contemplated that the government should decline such a perfectly proper cooperation with a sovereign state as is contemplated by the high-dam bill.

SENATE PASSES HIGH-DAM BILL

TORONTO GLOBE—Our neighbors are an amusing people. They alienated, or think they alienated, their hard coal, the one supply on the continent, for all time, although they had only a life title to it, and now they hope to free themselves from extortion by attacking the hard coal trust in the courts. So long as they recognize the assumption of their ancestors in alienating an entailed estate of coal they will have to pay for that coal according to their financial or industrial endurance. The reply of the coal owners is also amusing. They say they obtain only a fair return on the value of their property. They estimate the value as a fair proportion to the income and then point out that the income bears a fair proportion to the value. When they get a chance to double the income or increase it tenfold, that will double the value or multiply it by 10 as the case may be. Thus they can still protest, with truth as absolute as the multiplication table, that the income is in fair proportion to the value. The attack on the trusts will be profitable to many people, and will serve to keep up interest in economic affairs. But while the people leave their highways and their one supply of hard coal in private hands their punitive expeditions against trusts will be failures. Josh Billings says that the man who cannot learn by his repeated failures need not hope to learn at all.

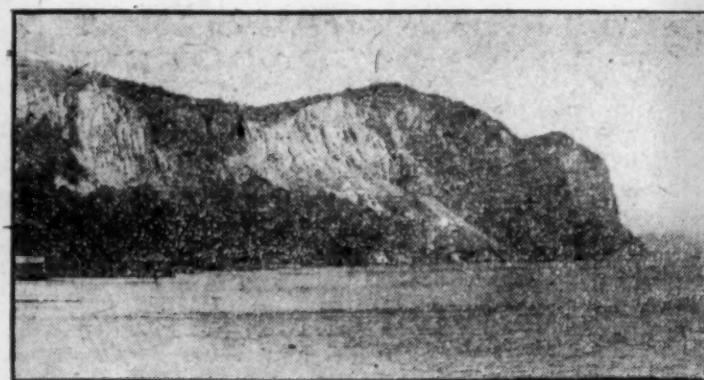
TRUST HUNTING AS A GAME

CHICAGO JOURNAL—One of the pleasant duties of the Wilson administration will be to probe the reclamation service to the bottom. The House of Representatives has made a start at this work. The new administration can supply the finish. The reclamation service was started as a means of developing the arid West. It did some good work in that line. But at present in-

formed observers agree that the reclamation service has hurt irrigation more than it has helped. The reclamation service was started on the assumption that government could dig ditches cheaper than private capital. Experience has shown that "government water" costs from 50 to 100 per cent more than water from canals dug by private or cooperative enterprise. The reclamation service was advertised as a piece of government philanthropy that would supply irrigated farms for poor men. Most poor men who came under the reclamation service remain poor; and red tape administration of "government ditches" is so annoying that settlers are shunning it wherever possible. After ten years' delay, government has begun work on the Highline canal in Grand valley, Colorado. Seven years ago private capital offered to build this ditch if government would restore the lands to homestead entry. The offer was refused. Private capital, if permitted, would have finished the ditch at least four years ago. Government construction will break its own records if the ditch is finished four years hence. Government engineers built a dam to store water down in New Mexico. The dam is said to be a fine piece of work; but at last advice not a gallon of water was stored behind it. The famous engineers had dammed a dry creek—and the creek remains dry. These are samples of reclamation service failures. The House report speaks of graft as well as incompetence. The duty of the new administration in this regard should be as easy as well as pleasant.

PROBING THE RECLAMATION SERVICE

HOOK MOUNTAIN, NYACK, N. Y.



NYACK, N. Y.—The early Dutch settlers of the banks of the Tappan Zee gave to this deceptive headland, which forms the northern boundary of the Zee, as well as of Nyack, the name of Verdrictogh Hoek (Point-No-Point). As its name implies, it is at best the bluntest of points, jutting out into the Hudson the segment of a huge circle. Bacon, describing it in his "Hudson River, from Ocean to Source," says: "It is safe to say that not even the Hudson river affords a more perfect combination of form and color in landscape than this presents. The traveler from other lands carries away, among his pleasant impressions, the memory of its beautiful sweep of outline and the blending of lush summer foliage into the silver gray of weather-beaten rocks, or the rich chromatic harmony of its autumn dress." While the Palisades commission has recently acquired this entire mountain, thus assuring the preservation of its beauty of outline, every inhabitant of Nyack points to Hook mountain with the conscious pride of ownership, let who may hold the deed.

PERMANENT EXPOSITION AT THE CAPITAL URGED

Display of States' Resources in Buildings on Sites Provided by Congress Is Proposed in Bill Providing for Commission to Investigate the Subject

WASHINGTON—Sentiment is developing in Congress in favor of having the federal government set aside, inside the District of Columbia, sufficient ground for the erection, by each of the 48 states, of a building in which to make a permanent display of the state's resources.

A bill providing for doing this work was introduced during the early part of the Congress now soon to end, and the House committee on industrial arts and exhibitions, to which it was referred, has just reported as a substitute for it a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of federal officers, who are to serve without extra pay, to investigate the question and make as early a report as possible.

It may be that this bill cannot be put through both houses during this last week of the session, but the fact that it has a favorable report will give the idea underlying it additional prestige in the new Congress. It is expected that some such plan as is embodied in the House bill will ultimately be adopted by the federal and state governments, and that the District of Columbia will have one large building, or a number of smaller ones, in which the resources of all the states may be exhibited permanently. The states, under the proposed plan, are to pay for the erection of their buildings, the federal government doing nothing but furnish the sites.

As a contribution to the architectural beauty of the national capital, these state buildings would be notable, and, as an advertisement of state resources, the exhibits, according to the committee report, would be important.

"For many years past," the report says, "the various states have been expending large sums for advertising purposes, and these expenditures have been largely supplemented by appropriations made by railroads, commercial organizations and individuals. This advertising takes many shapes, but probably in no other form does a state expend so much money as in exhibits at the various state, national and international exhibitions, which are constantly being held in this country and abroad."

"There are two striking objections to exhibits of this character. The first is that an exposition is temporary in character, and the display there made must be viewed, if at all, within five or six months. The second objection is that visitors at exhibitions are in holiday mood and not disposed to make a study of exhibits illustrating the resources of any community or state."

"The erection in the national capital of state buildings within which to house

formed observers agree that the reclamation service has hurt irrigation more than it has helped. The reclamation service was started on the assumption that government could dig ditches cheaper than private capital. Experience has shown that "government water" costs from 50 to 100 per cent more than water from canals dug by private or cooperative enterprise. The reclamation service was advertised as a piece of government philanthropy that would supply irrigated farms for poor men. Most poor men who came under the reclamation service remain poor; and red tape administration of "government ditches" is so annoying that settlers are shunning it wherever possible. After ten years' delay, government has begun work on the Highline canal in Grand valley, Colorado. Seven years ago private capital offered to build this ditch if government would restore the lands to homestead entry. The offer was refused. Private capital, if permitted, would have finished the ditch at least four years ago. Government construction will break its own records if the ditch is finished four years hence. Government engineers built a dam to store water down in New Mexico. The dam is said to be a fine piece of work; but at last advice not a gallon of water was stored behind it. The famous engineers had dammed a dry creek—and the creek remains dry. These are samples of reclamation service failures. The House report speaks of graft as well as incompetence. The duty of the new administration in this regard should be as easy as well as pleasant.

Duncan A. Stewart, well known to New York and Boston stores as buyer of millinery, has gone into business for himself, having purchased the stock of George H. Wetherill & Co., at 21 Temple place.

Forrester Kingsley, buyer of laces, embroideries and handkerchiefs for C. F. Hovey & Co., has returned from a two months' trip abroad.

Miss Virginia Bryant has resigned her position in the machine-made dress section of the William Filene's Sons Company, as she has been appointed counselor in a boys' home in New Haven. Miss Bryant will have charge of 50 boys.

J. J. Burns, window dresser for the Gilchrist Company, is receiving congratulations on the artistic decorations arranged for the recent showing of millinery.

a complete display of the national wealth and resources of the several states and territories, in education, manufacturing, agriculture and in the arts generally, is worthy of consideration. The erection of these buildings upon an appropriate site would add much to the beauty of the national capital; it would stimulate a feeling of greater patriotism and love for the federal government, and would have a tendency to cement in closer bonds the people of the various states.

"This plan would furnish a most complete advertisement of the resources of a state, located at a strategic point, where it could be viewed by thousands of visitors every year. What more appropriate exposition idea than to display here, in permanent manner, exhibits illustrative of the wealth of the states in agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing and the arts? Such an exhibit would be of great educational value to all the people, and it would be an important factor in increasing trade, not only between the states, but with foreign nations."

"All that would be required of the national government would be to furnish to the several states a proper and convenient site, on lands now owned by it, upon which these buildings would be erected. Further than this the committee believes the national government should not go. The cost of the erection of these buildings, the expense of the installation of the exhibits and the maintenance thereof, and all other expenses of like character, should be borne by the states."

"The appropriation of \$10,000 asked for in this bill is for the purpose of enabling the commissioners, who themselves will serve without pay, to employ all expert and clerical assistance necessary."

WINNERS OF SIX CRESSON MEDALS ARE ANNOUNCED

PHILADELPHIA—Elliott Cresson gold medals have been awarded to six men for notable work done for the betterment of humanity or improvement in art, the sciences or mechanics. Franklin Institute, which confers its highest honor in distributing these prizes, announces the awards as follows:

Charles P. Steinmetz, Schenectady, N. Y., for successful application of analytical method to problems in electrical engineering.

Emile Berliner, Washington, D. C., for contributions to telephone and sound reproduction.

Isham Randolph, Chicago, for achievement in civil engineering.

John William Strutt (Baron Rayleigh), Witham, Essex, England, for researches in physical science.

Sir William Ramsay, London, for discoveries in chemistry.

Emil Fischer, Berlin, Germany, for contributions to organic chemistry.

Frank W. Coombs of Jordan Marsh Company, who is merchandise manager for the main store, has gone to Florida for a vacation. He will be away several weeks.

Duncan A. Stewart, well known to New York and Boston stores as buyer of millinery, has gone into business for himself, having purchased the stock of George H. Wetherill & Co., at 21 Temple place.

Forrester Kingsley, buyer of laces, embroideries and handkerchiefs for C. F. Hovey & Co., has returned from a two months' trip abroad.

Miss Virginia Bryant has resigned her position in the machine-made dress section of the William Filene's Sons Company, as she has been appointed counselor in a boys' home in New Haven. Miss Bryant will have charge of 50 boys.

J. J. Burns, window dresser for the Gilchrist Company, is receiving congratulations on the artistic decorations arranged for the recent showing of millinery.

STEFANSSON GIVES ARCTIC EXPEDITION PLANS IN DETAIL

NEW YORK—Vilhjalmur Stefansson described in detail on Wednesday the arrangement and preparations for the four-year expedition he intends to lead to the Arctic regions next May.

Captain Stefansson, with eight or 10 men of experience and capability, will sail out of Esquimaut, B. C., the latter part of May or in early June on the 247-ton steam whaler Karluk, barkentine rigged, purchased for them by the Canadian government. The Karluk is in San Francisco harbor, and in the next 10 days she will be overhauled and sent to Esquimaut, where she will be fitted up as a government vessel. She will fly the British flag, as the entire cost of the expedition is to be borne by the Canadian government, and will carry a crew of 14.

From Esquimaut the barkentine will sail as far north as conditions permit. The party expects to reach land somewhere in the Beaufort sea in September. There they will establish a base, sending the vessel back and remaining during the winter. But if western winds prevail the expedition probably will land at Herschel island, establish a primary base, return to Prince Patrick Land and either there or at Herschel island spend the winter. In the spring they will go north. They will return to civilization in September, 1916.

Dr. R. M. Anderson, who was with Stefansson on his last trip, will be second in command.

A powerful wireless apparatus, designed to carry messages 1000 miles, will keep the explorers in daily touch with the world. This apparatus will be erected at Herschel island or the land where they may establish their base on the shores of the Beaufort sea.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Second Lieut. F. W. Stewart, fourth field artillery, transferred to fifth field artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla.

First Lieut. D. D. Hay, twenty-fifth infantry, to join his regiment in Honolulu.

The following named officers of C. A. C. transferred as indicated: Capt. W. Forrester, from forty-fifth to one hundred and thirty-ninth company; Capt. A. M. Mason, from one hundred and twelfth to fourth company; Capt. L. S. Ryan, from fifty-eighth to one hundred and twelfth company; Capt. R. M. Mitchell, from fourth to forty-fifth company; Capt. R. V. Correll, from one hundred and thirty-ninth to thirty-sixth company; First Lieut. A. B. Deane, Jr., from eighty-first to one hundred and twelfth; First Lieut. D. M. Ashbridge, from one hundred and thirty-ninth to forty-fifth; Second Lieut. R. S. Oberly, from fifty-fifth to one hundred and twelfth; Second Lieut. H. H. Zorning, from one hundred and twelfth to fifty-fifth.

Navy Orders
Capt. Benjamin Tappan, detached supervisor of naval auxiliaries, to commandant naval stations, Olongapo and Cavite, P. I.

Lieut. Myles Joyce, detached assistant inspector of engineering material, Pittsburgh, Pa., to the Birmingham.

Lieut. Guy Whitlock, detached from the Birmingham, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. C. W. Densmore, detached from the Utah, to the Nebraska as senior engineer officer.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Whitmore, detached from recruiting station, Salt Lake City, Utah, to receiving ship at Puget sound, Wash.

Chief Gunner Stephen Donely, detached from the North Carolina, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Gunner Axel Lindblad, detached from the receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to the North Carolina.

Movement of Naval Vessels
The Petrel, from Santo Domingo City for Guantanamo.

The Arctus, from Port Arthur, Tex., for Guantanamo.

The Arkansas from Hampton Roads for the New York navy yard.

The Standish, from Norfolk for Annapolis.

The Saturn, from Tiburon, Cal., for San Diego.

The Nashville, from Puerto Cortez for New Orleans.

Navy Notes

The navy department has asked the army to name 10 officers as observers of the long range target practice of the Atlantic fleet, to be held on the southern drill grounds in the first week of April. The army transport Meade with marines on board, arrived at Guantanamo Tuesday.

SOCIALISTS RECALL W. D. HAYWOOD
NEW YORK—Result of a recall vote on the question of ousting William D. Haywood from the national executive committee of the Socialist party was announced Wednesday night to favor his unseating. John N. Work, national secretary of the party, said the count showed 22,500 against Mr. Haywood and 11,000 for him.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYEE PROMOTED
Thomas H. Foster, messenger at the custom house, has been appointed assistant custodian by Collector of Customs Curtis. The new appointment carries an advance in salary from \$840 to \$1200 a year.

CALIFORNIA PIONEERS MEET
Twelve members of the Society of California Pioneers, which was organized with about 500 members in 1883, met yesterday and had luncheon in the United States hotel.

U. S. TROOPS ORDERED TO GUARD TEXANS AT TOWN ON BORDER LINE

Eagle Pass Hears Rebels Are Active in Sonora and Coahuila Despite Mexico City Report to Contrary

PROTECTION SOUGHT

(By the United Press)
EAGLE PASS, Texas.—With reports of fighting throughout the states of Sonora, Coahuila and Morelos today comes the information that Secretary of War Stimson has ordered a detachment of troops to proceed at once for Eagle Pass to protect Americans in case the revolt spreads.

At Piedras Negras across the border rebels aroused by the Madero case in Mexico City are said to be led by Governor Carranza of the state of Coahuila, despite the report from the Mexican capital that Huerta officials there declare Carranza has ceased opposition to the new government.

Brigadier-General Bliss has informed the war department at Washington that a battle may take place between these rebels and the federal forces sent from Monterey to subdue Carranza.

Among the 2000 refugees said to have crossed the border line seeking safety in the United States, is reported to be Jose Maytorena, who resigned the governorship of Sonora yesterday. He had led the Maderista revolt in the state until he heard that the state congress had declared war on the Huerta government and that fighting had begun in Hermosillo, the state capital.

It is said that Maderista troops are being armed and put in the field at practically every town in Sonora. In Coahuila, Raul Madero and Governor Carranza, it is declared, have captured Saltillo, the state capital.

Rebellion in North Broken Say Reports of Mexico Officials

(By the United Press)
MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Venustiano Carranza, governor of Coahuila, reported to be in revolt, expressed willingness today to recognize the Huerta government, according to a report at the National palace. If this be true, the rebellion in the north is practically broken. Pascual Orozco, Jr., governor of Tlaxcala, the most powerful of the northern rebel generals, has sent messages declaring his allegiance.

Carranza was reported to be near Monclova, in Coahuila, at the head of rebellious state troops, awaiting attack by a federal force sent to engage him. At Eagle Pass, on the Texas border, a troop of United States cavalry was ready to protect Americans if the revolt spread.

Governor Carranza is reported to have wired to President Taft and President-elect Wilson that "the Mexican nation condemns the coup d'etat which has deprived her of her constitutional rulers, but is aware that her institutions are alive and is disposed to sustain them."

Rabasa Sent to U. S.

The Huerta administration plans immediately to urge the United States to recognize the new government, through Emilio Rabasa, appointed ambassador to Washington. Rabasa, a former senator and one of Mexico's foremost authorities on international law, was chosen by Huerta and confirmed by the cabinet at a special meeting.

Two hundred million pesos is the amount the minister of finance will probably ask Congress to authorize the government to secure by bonds for pacification and rehabilitation. At the time of the fall of the Madero regime a bill for a bond issue of 100,000,000 pesos for the same purpose was under discussion by Congress.

Minister Esquivel Obregon discussed the subject with a committee of Congress and the new measure will probably be introduced at once. It is expected that some of this sum will be used for the payment of indemnities.

Large Army Is Planned

The announcement that the provisional President and Gen. Felix Diaz are planning for a standing army of 150,000 gives final proof that the new rule is to be military. If these plans are carried out there will be federal garrisons in every state.

It was said today that the Zapatistas would give the new government no further trouble until Huerta gives Zapata a formal answer to the rebel leader's proposal for peace. Zapata with 6000 men is camped on the border between Puebla and Morelos. Should Huerta refuse to make terms raiding will be resumed, according to those who have talked with Zapata.

Rebels Are Subdued

There is a report and denial of the shooting of Raul Madero in Torreon. It was said he was arrested and then executed under the ley de fuga. There was no confirmation of the report, and finally it was denied.

Today fresh reports that Emilio Madero of San Pedro, brother of the former President, had been shot were received. It was said that he was shot near Monterey. It was also reported that Raul was a prisoner at Torreon.

Representatives of the foreign powers generally have notified their acceptance of the official version of the Madero case, but the investigation by the government continues. It has been announced officially that

SALTILLO, CAPITAL CITY OF COAHUILA, IS TRADE CENTER

The revolt of Governor Carranza of the state of Coahuila against the Huerta regime interests not a few Americans now doing business with that state, the capital of which is Saltillo, which lies 46 miles southwest of Monterey, on the Mexican national railway. The population is about 25,000. It is considered a very important trade center and has among its institutions of note the Madero Institute.

In a communication to the state department shortly before the outbreak against Madero, Consul Philip E. Holland, stationed at Saltillo, gave an account of the increase in trade between that section of Mexico and the United States. Since Saltillo is an inland city and not a port of entry statistics of imports were not available, but the exports to the United States as voiced through the Saltillo American consulate in 1912 amounted to \$3,152,582, which is an increase over 1911 of about 85 per cent.

Export of crude rubber from Saltillo to the United States in 1912 showed an especially large increase. Consul Holland says that this increase is in a measure due to the fact that one of the large rubber companies in the western part of

the rebel difficulties at Laredo and Matamoros have been arranged, and that troops have been sent to Aguascalientes to install Gen. Carlos Garcia Hidalgo as military Governor. The revolution in the state of Guerrero appears likely of an early settlement.

Madero Frauds Charged

President Huerta is preparing a report to the people on the alleged frauds of the Madero government. Investigation discloses, it is said, that millions of pesos went to Francisco I. Madero's favored friends. Auditors of department accounts have found vouchers for sums purporting to have been paid to railroad companies. The government charges that the money was not paid.

The legislative problem of the new government is the redistribution of lands and the mitigation of abuses arising from the system of vast land holdings. The Orozco leader, David de la Fuente, a member of the Huerta cabinet, has a plan for land distribution.

John Kenneth Turner, an American newspaper man, arrested by General Diaz, will probably be deported.

Camps at Galveston and Texas City Are Fast Being Set Up

GALVESTON, Tex.—The mobilization of the second division of the United States army is proceeding with dispatch. About 3000 troops are now at Fort Crockett.

Enough of the incoming military force is here to outline the camps at Galveston and Texas City. Within three days or less these camp grounds will be occupied by many thousands of men.

The army transport Kilpatrick is anchored near the transports Sumner and McClellan. Brig.-Gen. F. A. Smith, commanding the fifth brigade, has established headquarters at Fort Crockett, prepared to supervise the mobilization of his troops.

Maj.-Gen. William F. Carter, commanding the second division, is due here Friday.

SONORA ACCEPTS HUERTA

TUCSON, Ariz.—The Sonora state Congress has decided to accept the Huerta provisional government. The Governor's office will be declared vacant, owing to the refusal of Governor Maytorena to accept the party in power in Mexico City. The volunteers who supported Maytorena have taken to the hills.

WARSHIPS AT GUN PRACTISE

VERACRUZ, Mex.—The United States battleships Georgia, Nebraska and Vermont proceeded outside the harbor today for target practise. There is a feeling that conditions generally have improved, but Consul Canada is not disposed to recommend withdrawal of the ships at present.

MADERO REPORT IS DENIED

LAREDO, Tex.—Gen. Geronimo Trevino, Governor of the state of Nuevo Leon, has issued a statement declaring that Emilio Madero has not been executed.

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY GOES OVER

WASHINGTON—No action will be taken by the Senate at this session on the treaty recently negotiated with the republic of Nicaragua, by which the United States would secure for \$3,000,000 a perpetual and exclusive right to build an interocean canal through that country.

At a meeting of the foreign relations committee of the Senate Wednesday it was determined to recommend no action on the convention during the present Congress.

SECRETARY NAGEL TO SPEAK
WASHINGTON—An invitation to speak at the dinner in honor of Congressman Curley at the Copley-Plaza in Boston March 14 has been accepted by Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor. The dinner is to be given by foreign societies in appreciation of the work Mr. Curley did in opposition to the immigration bill.

STRIKE STOPS STEEL PLANT
PITTSBURGH—Because 300 additional workers struck today, making 700 out of the Clairton plant of the American Steel & Wire Company was closed today, throwing a total of 1500 men out of work.

A. LAWRENCE LOWELL LAYS CORNERSTONE OF NEW HARVARD CLUB

"Question Box" on Contracts Brings Out Opinion That All Pieces of Hardware Should Be Specified

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The question of contracts for builders' hardware was brought up by J. B. Hunter of Boston, at the session of the New England Hardware Dealers Association here Wednesday.

He called for a discussion of whether such contracts should include all the hardware in a building, such as window weights and stair brackets. His opinion was that such pieces should not come under a contract for finished hardware, but he said that he had been forced to lose money on some work by furnishing such articles upon the demand of the builder.

The discussion brought out the opinion that there should be a specification in the contract of all hardware to be furnished, or else that a schedule of just the pieces that the dealer proposes to furnish should be given to the builder in advance so that he may note any supplies in addition which he desires and the estimate can be given on that basis before the contract is signed.

The sale of watches by hardware men in competition with jewelers was talked over, the experience being that hardware stores can only sell watches up to a value of \$2 or \$3, and that above that amount people go to the jewelers' stores. In discussing whether it is detrimental or not to business to carry a cheap line of goods in order to meet competition, it was felt that in general the custom is unfavorable, but that it sometimes helps to sell better lines by allowing people to become interested by showing them the cheap lines first, when they might be lost if there were no cheap goods to catch the attention.

The size of the crowd at the exhibition in city hall being run in connection with the convention was a feature of the day. Fully 10,000 people, it was estimated, visited the hall during the day, and of these about 7000 gathered in the evening, taxing the auditorium to its capacity.

There was an address in the afternoon by Secretary M. L. Corey of the National Hardware Dealers Association in which he gave a vigorous discussion of the price-fixing problem and of the effects on the trade of the parcel post, his opinion being that the parcel post is the individual dealer by putting him in competition with mail order houses. The "question box" sessions were also interesting, taking up many questions of store efficiency and general trade points. In the evening the association men were entertained at a dance in De Soto hall in honor of President and Mrs. Frank E. Stacy.

The morning meeting was presided over by D. Fletcher Barber of Boston, a director in the national association. At his left sat M. L. Corey of Argos, Ind., secretary of the National Retail Hardware Dealers Association, who is in this city to extend the greetings of the national association. Mr. Corey expressed high regard for what he had already seen of this city.

"The morning meeting was devoted to a 'question box,' in which the members discussed various topics of interest to the trade. The discussion was opened by Mr. Barber, who asked for proposals whereby the proprietors might be assured that customers were properly and promptly waited upon by the clerks. This brought out much comment from the various members, one of the principal being offered by Fred C. Lariviere of Montreal, who advocated a profit-sharing scheme which would increase the interest of the clerks in the business and teach them that big sales by them made added wages. The proposition occasioned considerable debate between the members, some of them advocating and some opposing it.

During the noon intermission the guests from the Connecticut association arrived in a body, about 60 strong, and were met at the station and escorted to the Highland hotel, where an excellent luncheon was served in their honor. President Frank E. Stacy, J. Douglas Law and A. J. Osborne of the New England association also gave a small luncheon at the Naveset Club in honor of Fred C. Lariviere, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal, P. Q.; National Secretary M. L. Corey and the former presidents of the New England association who are attending the convention in Springfield.

The afternoon session opened at about 2:30 o'clock with Frank E. Pearson of Pittsfield, a former president of the association, in charge of the question box. Before the business of the session was begun President Stacy extended the formal welcome of the New England association to the Connecticut guests and introduced their newly elected president, James De F. Phelps of Windsor Locks.

In opening the question box Chairman Pearson raised the question of the small customer who allows his account to run over the usual credit period, asking if he could be considered a friend of the store. The general opinion was that extended credits on small accounts is a bad policy. There was some discussion of the value of charging interest on failures to pay bills after a given date, but several members gave experience to show that this is a practice which usually causes unfriendly feeling toward the store, which is undesirable.

The closing sessions of the convention are being held today, with an election of officers.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN GARMENT SHOP

NEW YORK—Workmen housed in the factories of the clothing manufacturers who have refused to sign the union agreement deserted in large numbers today, following one bomb explosion and the throwing of another which failed to explode.

Last night an explosion took place on the fifth and sixth floors of the factory at 54 West Fifteenth street, occupied by Fraubus Brothers. More than 200 strikebreakers fled to the street. Shortly before 3 o'clock a bomb with no fuse was thrown into the clothing factory of Horsthal, Benjamin & Reim. Fifty men and 25 women workers were there. The strike leaders say the use of the explosive at the Fraubus factory was to discredit them.

OYSTER LECTURE TOPIC
Members of the Society of Arts of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will conduct an illustrated lecture on "The Oyster" in Huntington hall next Monday evening. Prof. Earle B. Phelps will be lecturer.

HUMORISTS TO ENTERTAIN
Humorists' night is the attraction at the Boston City Club tonight. Thomas A. Daly of Philadelphia, Dennis A. McCarthy, Newton Newkirk and Joseph Smith, all of Boston, will be the speakers.

HARDWARE DEALERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS CONCERNING TRADE

"Question Box" on Contracts Brings Out Opinion That All Pieces of Hardware Should Be Specified

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The question of contracts for builders' hardware was brought up by J. B. Hunter of Boston, at the session of the New England Hardware Dealers Association here Wednesday.

He called for a discussion of whether such contracts should include all the hardware in a building, such as window weights and stair brackets. His opinion was that such pieces should not come under a contract for finished hardware, but he said that he had been forced to lose money on some work by furnishing such articles upon the demand of the builder.

The discussion brought out the opinion that there should be a specification in the contract of all hardware to be furnished, or else that a schedule of just the pieces that the dealer proposes to furnish should be given to the builder in advance so that he may note any supplies in addition which he desires and the estimate can be given on that basis before the contract is signed.

The sale of watches by hardware men in competition with jewelers was talked over, the experience being that hardware stores can only sell watches up to a value of \$2 or \$3, and that above that amount people go to the jewelers' stores. In discussing whether it is detrimental or not to business to carry a cheap line of goods in order to meet competition, it was felt that in general the custom is unfavorable, but that it sometimes helps to sell better lines by allowing people to become interested by showing them the cheap lines first, when they might be lost if there were no cheap goods to catch the attention.

The size of the crowd at the exhibition in city hall being run in connection with the convention was a feature of the day. Fully 10,000 people, it was estimated, visited the hall during the day, and of these about 7000 gathered in the evening, taxing the auditorium to its capacity.

There was an address in the afternoon by Secretary M. L. Corey of the National Hardware Dealers Association in which he gave a vigorous discussion of the price-fixing problem and of the effects on the trade of the parcel post, his opinion being that the parcel post is the individual dealer by putting him in competition with mail order houses. The "question box" sessions were also interesting, taking up many questions of store efficiency and general trade points. In the evening the association men were entertained at a dance in De Soto hall in honor of President and Mrs. Frank E. Stacy.

The morning meeting was presided over by D. Fletcher Barber of Boston, a director in the national association. At his left sat M. L. Corey of Argos, Ind., secretary of the National Retail Hardware Dealers Association, who is in this city to extend the greetings of the national association. Mr. Corey expressed high regard for what he had already seen of this city.

"The morning meeting was devoted to a 'question box,' in which the members discussed various topics of interest to the trade. The discussion was opened by Mr. Barber, who asked for proposals whereby the proprietors might be assured that customers were properly and promptly waited upon by the clerks. This brought out much comment from the various members, one of the principal being offered by Fred C. Lariviere of Montreal, who advocated a profit-sharing scheme which would increase the interest of the clerks in the business and teach them that big sales by them made added wages. The proposition occasioned considerable debate between the members, some of them advocating and some opposing it.

During the noon intermission the guests from the Connecticut association arrived in a body, about 60 strong, and were met at the station and escorted to the Highland hotel, where an excellent luncheon was served in their honor. President Frank E. Stacy, J. Douglas Law and A. J. Osborne of the New England association also gave a small luncheon at the Naveset Club in honor of Fred C. Lariviere, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal, P. Q.; National Secretary M. L. Corey and the former presidents of the New England association who are attending the convention in Springfield.

The afternoon session opened at about 2:30 o'clock with Frank E. Pearson of Pittsfield, a former president of the association, in charge of the question box. Before the business of the session was begun President Stacy extended the formal welcome of the New England association to the Connecticut guests and introduced their newly elected president, James De F. Phelps of Windsor Locks.

In opening the question box Chairman Pearson raised the question of the small customer who allows his account to run over the usual credit period, asking if he could be considered a friend of the store. The general opinion was that extended credits on small accounts is a bad policy. There was some discussion of the value of charging interest on failures to pay bills after a given date, but several members gave experience to show that this is a practice which usually causes unfriendly feeling toward the store, which is undesirable.

The closing sessions of the convention are being held today, with an election of officers.

Fine Clock, Jewelry and Watch Repairing

To meet the greatly increased demand of the public for the most skilled workmanship on delicate repairs of finely adjusted watches, clocks and jewelry, our new work-shops have been equipped with the most costly, most modern appliances. Thoroughly skilled artisans, trained by years of service, give the most conscientious attention to every piece of work submitted to them, as the steady growth of this department clearly proves.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.

INCORPORATED

511 WASHINGTON STREET

SOLE BOSTON REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "JULES JURGENSEN" THE FINEST WATCH IN THE WORLD

ART NOTES

A collection of early Chinese paintings, from the collection of Chun Tsz Chuen, is on exhibition at Doll & Richards gallery. Prominence is given "Imperial Hunting Scene," a painting in the traditional Chinese manner of the bird's eye view, showing 100 huntsmen deployed through a wooded and rocky valley. It illustrates the principle of the appeal of the total effect that the Chinese and Japanese follow. No detail is elaborated beyond any other. It is attributed to Hsiao Ping Chien, 1692-1777, and is said to have been in the possession of two emperors. It is altogether a remarkable example of its period.

"Sparrows" and "Blackbirds and Flowers" are not only interesting for their own sake, but as examples of a transitional period of Chinese art, when the principle of extreme simplicity of appeal was practised and when the influence on Japanese art was strong. These two, indeed, show where the Japanese get their art ready-made and from what they have developed their exquisite painting of today.

"Peacock" and "Flowers," which were probably painted earlier than 1100, anticipate the tapestry and mural arts of the accidents by several hundred years. Rich-hued flowers and birds are painted against a background of sepia, and the effect of the whole is of reticent beauty. Other subjects are religious and symbolical in nature. There are also a number of interesting bits of trawork and pottery.

CHAMP CLARK TO BE HONOR GUEST

At a meeting last night of the committee for the celebration of Evacuation day by the South Boston Citizens Association it was announced that Arthur Lord, a Boston lawyer, will deliver the address at the high school exercises on the evening of March 16. His subject will be "A Soldier of the Revolution." He will sketch the life and career of Gen. John Thomas, commander of the Dorchester Heights forces at the evacuation of Boston. Speaker Champ Clark of the House of Representatives will be the guest of honor at the association's dinner. South Boston schools will have a holiday and the Dorchester schools a half holiday.

LOCAL SHOE MEN ELECT OFFICERS

Members of the Boston Shoe Association attended their twenty-seventh annual dinner at the Copley Plaza hotel Wednesday night. Chauncey W. Dodge, the retiring president, was toastmaster. A concert was provided.

At the business meeting the officers elected were: President, Walter R. Field; vice-president, Arthur C. Spencer; secretary, Robert Mills; treasurer, Charles W. Morrill; directors, John T. Hollis, Dudley B. Sears, Claude Crafts, Daniel Tyler and Moses Ellis.

ONE-CENT POSTAGE INQUIRY

WASHINGTON—An investigation as to the possibility of a universal 1-cent, first-class postal rate is proposed in a joint resolution introduced in the House Wednesday night by Representative McCoy of New Jersey. The resolution would authorize a committee of two senators and two members of the House to conduct the investigation, and would provide a \$25,000 appropriation.

ALIEN RESOLVE IN FAVOR

On a resolve for the establishment of an immigration commission for the Massachusetts commonwealth favorable report was made to the Senate Wednesday afternoon by the social welfare committee.

DURING BROTHERS

Established Over Fifty Years

946 Fulton Street
Brooklyn, New York

Interior Decorations,
Portieres, Window
Hangings, Furniture,
Upholstery, Fine
Bedding.

AMUSEMENTS

TREMONT TEMPLE

BURTON HOLMES

FRIDAY EVENING at 8.15
SAT'DAY MATINEE at 2.30

PANAMA

ONLY SO. AMERICAN TOPIC

SATURDAY EVENING
RIO de JANEIRO
AND FALLS of IGUAZU

POP. PRICES 25c to \$1.00 NOV

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TOMORROW, 8 to 10.45. FIRST APPEARANCE OF FRIEDA HEMPEL AS VIOLETTA. LA TRAVIATA. Hoppel, DeCoursey, Sacchetti, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.

SATURDAY, 2 to 5. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Mollie, Gay, Fenestella, Rossi. Cond., Andre-Caplet.

SATURDAY, 8 to 10.45. RIGOLETTO. Scott, Leyland, Sacchetti, Blachart. Cond., Schiavoni.

SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, 3.15 to 5. MARCH 2, Kocian, soloist. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50.

MONDAY, 8 to 11. AIDA. SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 2 P. M. FIRST TIME IN AMERICA. THE BLUE FOREST. Downtown Office, Steiner's, 162 Boylston. Mason & Hamlin Pianos Used. Address Mail Orders to Box Office.

DOG SHOW

of the EASTERN DOG CLUB

Mechanics Building, Feb. 27 and 28

10 A. M. to 10.30 P. M.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BEDSPREAD IN APPLIQUE WORK

A bedspread in applique cut work is very effective. Any pattern in the form of a stencil could be used, for in this work parts of the pattern are cut out, the underlying material throwing the cut design into relief.

After the pattern is traced on the spread a border on each side with a motif in the center, it is basted to an underlay. As the underlay shows the pattern of the cut work, it is best to have it of some contrasting material.

A white linen spread with an underlay of either pink or blue linen would be very effective, especially if the principal color in the room were either pink or blue, says a Chicago Inter Ocean writer.

After the pattern is firmly basted to the underlay, the pattern is cut out with a pair of sharp scissors. The cut edges are then neatly overhanded to the material underneath. The overhand stitches are then covered with embroidery, which is done over and over in a narrow satin stitch.

Strips of linen can be sewed together to secure the desired width and the seams covered with narrow satin stitch to correspond to the embroidery on the cut work.

DRESS CLOSING AT THE FRONT

Rolling collar in Robespierre style

Girls are sure to welcome this dress that is closed at the front, for it is easy to adjust and can be slipped on and off without effort. The tucks over the shoulders give becoming lines and there is a shield that can be made low or high. The rolling collar in Robespierre style makes a pretty feature. In this case serge is trimmed with messaline, but dresses are adapted to a variety of wool materials and also linen, pique and the like. Blue linen with trimming of white would be pretty, or blue serge could be trimmed with Scotch plaid, to be smart and pretty. The skirt and blouse are joined and the closing is made invisibly under the tucks.

For the 12-year size the dress will require 4 1/2 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

The pattern (7713) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



CUPBOARD FOR CHINA BUILT IN

Lovely ware in old-fashioned parlor

THE taste for cupboards and the need for more cupboards seem to go hand in hand. Cupboards to right of them, cupboards to left of them—that is what every homemaker wants, says a writer for Harpers Bazar.

With ourselves, no sooner was the doorway cupboard built, following the adjustment of freestanding cupboards, than there arose imperative need for still another cupboard for the housing of old china brought from abroad; pieces that we highly prized, and to which we hoped to give generous space and a housing commensurate with our love for them.

We wanted the new cupboard, on account of its contents, to be in the old-fashioned parlor of the house, for we had frequently felt the charm, in houses in England and Holland, of the drawing-room cupboard, filled with exquisite old china.

Old china should never be perched precariously on hanging-shelves or other things shakable—it should never be housed haphazardly on tables. It should not even be, if it can be avoided, put in movable cabinets, as it is in most of the houses abroad where we found it looking so charming. Constantly one comes back to the realization of its far greater safety in a solid built-in cupboard—and this may also be the better in looks as well.

The possible location was a space four feet wide between the fireplace and the front wall of the room; and the space was recessed two feet from the rectangle of the room. The natural thing to do was to build the cupboard right there, within the walls, for the cupboard could be deep enough for nine-inch shelves and still leave the proportions of the room unaltered and the recess undisturbed.

We were in possession of a charming old faience, picked up a year before in the garret of a famous house in old Annapolis, precisely the thing to top a china cupboard. The curving line of the top of the faience was adjusted to the new position by a rounded casing, cut out of a white pine board.

There needed to be pilasters down the sides, filling the space between the enclosing walls and the glass doors. The pilasters are each eight and one half

inches wide, and they are grooved to harmonize with other woodwork in the room. Simply contrived capitals stand at their top.

Two doors seemed very much more desirable than one, not only on the score of good looks, but because with two doors it is easier to get at the china. The panes of glass are eight by 10 inches, the precise size being determined by the lines of the faience.

Each of the shelves is exactly behind a crossbar of the ash, and this clever old-time idea came to us from studying an old corner cupboard to see just what there was about its simple lines that was so attractive. This placing of shelves obviates a superabundance of straight lines, and at the same time has everything on the shelves showing to the best advantage behind unobstructed glass.

The door frames are as slender as possible compatible with sufficient strength—they are two inches wide, except at the bottom, where they are eight inches deep. This slenderness is with the object of impeding the view as little as may be. For neatness and firmness, and to render the cupboard more dust-proof, the doors are rabbeted.

The shelves, following an admirable old design, are curved in broad scallops, taking away any possible rigidity of aspect and offering graceful places for the various objects.

A keystone was needed as a finish for the center of the arch, above the faience, and for this we used a little carved classic urn, acquired for a few pennies in ancient Hildesheim two or three months before. It is of mahogany, but was painted white like the rest of the woodwork.

The total cost was very far below what a cabinet or cupboard of anything approaching the capacity of this, and of a style at all desirable, would have cost if purchased at a furniture shop. Here are the actual figures:

One pair doors.....	\$7.00
Two pilasters.....	1.50
Wood for shelving.....	2.52
Painting (three coats, outside and in) and glazing.....	4.35
Glass.....	1.15
Faience.....	1.00
Keystone.....	.42
Old brass knobs.....	.50
Carpenter's time.....	12.00
Total.....	\$29.04

COLORS AND CONTRAST STRONG

New yellows and blues for summer costumes

NOT only strong contrast of colors will be a feature of summer fashions, but the colors themselves will be strong. In the yellows there are mandarin, nasturtium, amber, cream and sulphur; every one of them with a certain complex and peculiar quality. "Chaudron" is the French word for kettle or caldron. These useful articles happen in France to be of brass or copper, always burnished, too. So, instead of the sooty black which Americans might expect to find under the title of "kettle," this chaudron is a deep, bright yellow, says the Kansas City Star.

Labrador blue promises to be one of the most successful of all the new shades. It deserves to be well received, for it combines beauty with distinction. The name comes from the spar known as "Labradorite," which has somewhat the blue of lapis lazuli, though it is at once softer and more brilliant, paradoxical though it may sound. This Labrador shade is the best variation of the good old color blue that has been introduced in many a year.

One of the new pinks is called cherry, but it is a cousin about 10 times removed from the shade ordinarily known as cerise. This new cherry seems as if it might be the original pink, of which Beatrice Herford says in one of her monologues:

"Well, if 'twas any pinker'n that it'd be a red."

Very much like it is the new "Nell rose," as some of the dealers call it, although others say "Nell pink." This is the shade named after the President-elect's youngest daughter, Miss Eleanor Wilson. One of the new cotton frocks

has a skirt of white ratine, with a very open simulated coat of this cherry-pink ratine, the skirt being trimmed with buttons of the pink and ratine embroidery in the same color.

CHEAP RUG

Take three bean sacks and mark one into blocks one inch square by pulling out threads. Place one upon another, squares on top, baste together, most firmly near edges. Trim to desired size. Work in cross stitch, with strips of cloth one inch wide, any artistic colors or designs. Fleur-de-lis, in dark and light blue, old chambery or denim is excellent light ground, dark border and design, a little white if desired; dogs, in browns, white, and green grass, Kate Greenaway's windmills, are all good. Edge with buttonhole stitch of strips. Fringe if preferred. Durable, washable, elegant.—Los Angeles Express.

TWINE BAG

A new twine bag, which is very convenient in the kitchen can be made of knotted raffia, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Knot the raffia loosely over an unopened ball of twine, tie securely at the top and bottom, allowing long loops of raffia at the top, so that the holder can be suspended from a convenient hook. Open the ball, allow one end of the twine to hang through the open work of the raffia, and the twine will always be in place.

TRIED RECIPES

BRESLAU BEEF

PUT lean beefsteak through chopper, mix with pepper, one slice of onion minced fine and one large soda cracker rolled very fine. Shape an inch thick in a greased flat pan. Over the top place very thin slices of smoked bacon; bake in a quick oven until bacon is brown. If the beef is liked well done throughout a longer time is necessary, so that the bacon should not be placed on the beef until it has been 10 minutes in the oven.

POACHED EGGS ON MILK TOAST—Rub the frying pan with butter, fill with hot water and bring to a rapid boil; then set back where it will simmer. Then slip into the simmering water two eggs broken into a saucer, and let them cook until the whites are jellied, dipping the hot water over the yolks carefully. Have ready bread, a quarter of an inch thick, nicely toasted, dipped into hot milk and spread with soft butter. Place a poached egg on each slice, sift salt and pepper over each egg and set in a hot oven until all the eggs are ready to serve.

ROLLED FLANK STEAK—Have the meat quarter of an inch thick, then go over one side with the chopping knife, but do not cut way through. Spread with butter, dust with salt and roll up, tying securely. Brown on all sides in a little hot fat; then place in a covered dish, which allows the cover to be almost steam tight. Set in the hot oven to cook for an hour; then reduce the heat and continue cooking, adding a quarter cupful of water, if necessary, to keep from scorching. The meat should not cook fast or it will become tough. When ready to serve remove to a hot platter, thicken the juice in the dish and add a teaspoonful of prepared horseradish; pour over the meat just before sending to the table.

CHEEKY SOUP—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying pan, add two tablespoonfuls of flour, and when well stirred together pour in one generous pint of milk and cook a few moments, adding more hot milk to make it the consistency of thin cream. Season with salt and pepper and add one cupful of cooked carrots pressed through a sieve. Let come to a boil then serve very hot.

BAKED SPANISH STEAK—Add one canned pimiento, rubbed fine with a fork, to one pound of minced beef, half a pound of minced veal and one fourth pound of minced ham and season with salt. Form into a loaf and lay in a greased paper, folding it well together; set on a pan in a hot oven to bake for 30 minutes or more, according to its size. When done remove the paper, slip the loaf on a hot platter and dot with bits of butter.—Ladies World.

LUNCHEON SETS—The simple embroidered scalloped luncheon sets are charming, says the New Haven Journal Courier. They come either oval, round or square, and there are 13 pieces in a set.

knitted sweaters or down pillows, anything which will not appreciably add to the weight of the furniture, can be packed in bureau or dressing table drawers, which should then be locked before some shielding piece of cloth or sheath of newspapers is bound over top and front.

Every moving householder should take a complete inventory of the articles given into the hands of the movers. It should be distinctly written and arranged with some idea of classification; for instance, all bedroom furniture should be listed in one place and the dining room furniture in another, or else all chairs in one place, beds in another, tables in another.

After each piece of furniture should be the name of the room where it is to be put in the new house. Some members of the family should be on hand at the door of the new place with the inventory to check off each article brought in by the movers. This task can be simplified if big paper letters or numbers are pasted on the doors of the rooms of the new house corresponding with numbers or letters written after the names of the different articles listed in the inventory. It reads, for instance, "Chintz covered chair, pink and tan, F." The second story front bedroom is lettered F and the chair reaches its ultimate destination without loss of time.

FOR OCEAN TRIP—There are a few little things easily made, that those contemplating an ocean trip certainly will find considerable additions to their comfort, says the New York Press. A bag which may be hung to the steamer chair for holding the magazine, fancy work, book or writing pad will save one many a step in going back and forth to the stateroom.

One of the leather covers, provided with handles, of just the right size for a Baedeker is invaluable, and, on one's return, it may be used in numerous other ways.

A small cushion provided with straps or loops so it will hang over the back of the steamer chair, at the right height to fit the neck, will add comfort to every nap.

COURSE OF COSTUME DESIGNER

Would-be dressmaker has much to learn

TEN years ago the average girl who wished to become a maker of beautiful gowns had to start in as an apprentice in a dressmaking establishment, perhaps as an errand girl. The only way in which she could become a designer of gowns or the head of a dressmaking establishment was to work up steadily through the entire trade, learning each branch—cutting, fitting, finishing, pressing, draping—as she was shifted about in the work.

Her promotion depended not on her mastery of the method, but on the needs of the establishment. She might be five or six years in attaining the position of a finisher. Whatever she learned of the principles of line and color, form and proportion of dress and the suiting of personality, of trade conditions, and of textiles was picked up, hit or miss, along the way. It was a long and arduous process, with many wasted hours.

Today the would-be dressmaker enters a two years' course in one of 15 or 20 schools and studies the trade and its principles from start to finish, says a New York Times writer. She learns first to draft her own patterns; then to cut and fit. She masters the business of finishing, which includes a knowledge of a bewildering number of seams. She must become proficient in the many varieties of handwork, including embroidery, and must be skilled in the use of power machines. She graduates from tailoring to modeling in tarlatan and crinoline, and gets her first taste of creative work in dressmaking when she drapes her crinoline model.

All this concerns the purely technical side of the trade, and is so comprehensive that at graduation the student thoroughly understands every branch of the

trade. But correlated with this technical education are background courses that are becoming more and more widely recognized as necessary. The student makes a complete study of textiles. She learns the principles of dyeing; studies the history of fabrics, and applies laboratory and microscopic tests to determine the truth of the salesman's "all wool" assertion.

She must master art school methods and apply them to her materials. She takes correlated courses in elementary drawing, in proportion and composition and color work. She learns to make a practical working sketch of the model which she wishes to create in silk and chiffon. She studies the history of costume, and learns how to adapt a "period" to suit the personality and environment of the twentieth century woman. Finally, she adds a serious study of trade economics and business organization to her list, and emerges a dressmaker in the present day sense of the word.

There are numerous schools in New York city where a student may obtain this comprehensive knowledge of the dressmaking trade. Practically no school requires more than two years, and some crowd the work into one or even less.

Teachers' College aims to fit teachers for trade and technical schools, but the equipment is adequate for trade work. The school of household arts offers six courses in dressmaking proper. The two years' course of four terms at Pratt Institute is perhaps the most comprehensive and the most practical course for those who contemplate the trade. The fourth term is devoted to workroom practice in regular trade workrooms, filling custom orders, and is supplemented by field work in visiting dressmaking establishments and large shops.

AN ATTRACTIVE LIVING ROOM

Should be large, warm, light and cheerful

THE living room should be first considered when furnishing your home, for it is in this room that the family spends most of its time, where friends are entertained, and for this reason it should be a lovely room in which to live and enjoy living, says the North American.

The room should be large and cheerful, and if your home has two small adjoining rooms, have the partition removed to make one room.

Associated with the living room is the log fire, so if you are building your home, or if it is possible to build a fireplace to your present abode, do so by all means.

Cover the walls with any paper not too delicate in color, and of any variety. Plain felts in neutral tones are the best. Have the floor of hard wood, polished and oiled; but not varnished; or stain the plain pine flooring and smooth it down by waxing it.

If you can afford it, purchase one large oriental rug and two or three smaller ones, or scatter small rugs over the floor as the taste may dictate.

When selecting the furniture, decide on one variety of wood and keep to that selection. The living room demands a large table on which to pile magazines and books, a bookcase, writing table or desk, at least one fireside chair, many other easy chairs, a piano and a couch or built-in window seat. This is the necessary furniture, but many other attractive articles can be added, such as tea tables, magazine stands, foot rests and candle stands.

A few growing plants are an artistic addition to the living room, and, if possible, they should always be in evidence. The artificial lighting should be so situated that reading and writing will not cause eye-strain.

A great number of living rooms have a color scheme introducing green and brown, light tan and brown, or dark brown and red.

Plain green walls and mission furniture combine well and give excellent service. Tan and brown furnishings

PURE VINEGAR

When paring apples, peaches or apricots for canning or table use, wash thoroughly, cover paring with water, cook slightly or set in warm place two days. Strain, sweeten with sugar, put into jars, bottles, crocks, tie with cloth cover. Fill one, then the next. Keep in warm place and you will have pure vinegar with very little expense, writes a contributor to Los Angeles Express. I rinse fruit cans, jelly and jam glasses, syrup cans and all sweets for the vinegar jug. In this way I never buy vinegar unless putting up lots of pickles.

NEW KERCHIEFS

At one time any handkerchief that had its snowy whiteness sullied by a colored border was considered poor taste, but now we not only think colored borders quite desirable, but pale colored handkerchiefs are also chosen, and the newest thing is a colored handkerchief with a different colored border, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. In both handkerchief and hem the colors are very delicate, almost pastel in tints.

WASHING ONE'S CHAMOIS GLOVES

The wearing of chamois gloves both summer and winter is a practical fashion of the times. While these gloves soil easily, they may be easily washed, and because this is so the wise woman always has a double supply, so that while one pair is being washed and dried the other may be in service. Two things should be remembered about the washings, says the Buffalo Commercial. Use only pure white soap and not too hot water. Rub the gloves very gently between the hands. If there are any particularly trying spots, rub these with a not-too-harsh nail brush. When the gloves are clean, rinse them in tepid and soapy water, and pat out the moisture. Do not rinse the gloves in clear water; it is the soap in the rinsing water that keeps the gloves from becoming harsh when dried. Before putting the gloves on a towel to dry, inflate them well, so that the fingers are of their proper shape.

ANCIENT COOKER

The fireless cooker is thought to be a modern invention, but it has been used in Mexico for generations, according to a New York Sun writer. In every Mexican village there may be found a rounded structure of dried mud resembling an old-fashioned beehive, with an opening near the ground. This is the village oven, where the whole community cooks its dinners. Early in the day the oven is heated red hot by building a large fire in it; after it has dried down, the pots and pans of the various households, are placed inside it. The opening is then tightly closed, and the housewives go about their affairs till dinner-time, when they open the oven and find everything nicely done.

WORTH KNOWING

Clusters of cloves hung up in the rooms and allowed to dry will eradicate flies quicker than fly paper.

A package or envelope sealed with the white of an egg can not be steamed open.

Wash silver ornaments in borax and water.

If you varnish the soles of your boots it will render them impervious to damp and will make them last longer.

When making mince meat use a few crabapples with other apples and you will add a delicious flavor to the meat.—San Francisco Call.

TURNIPS SKINNED

While turnips are young and fresh wash and boil without peeling, and the thick rind will be as tender as any other part of the vegetable, while the flavor will be improved, says the Minneapolis Tribune. When done they may be skinned just like beets or scalded tomatoes.

YOU WANT YOUR FAVORITE DAILY NEWSPAPER

Especially the one that you have come to your home and which the children see, clean, authentic and interesting. You don't want the paper which is to come to your library table saturated with offensive stories, with lurid descriptions and with salacious implications. You don't want the day's story of crime and disaster and unimportant happenings.

BUT YOU DO WANT TO KNOW

what has been going on in the world in a serious, important and constructive way—the real news of the day. You want advertising which is free from every objection— which is clean, honest and dependable, which invites your confidence and which wins and holds it through fair and square dealing. You want editorials which are above petty disputation and heated argument. You want editorial opinion that means what it says and says what it means sincerely, forcefully, judiciously, constructively. You want a paper like the Monitor, which is daily going to an ever-growing number of homes everywhere the English language is spoken.

WHY NOT GET IT TODAY?

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

WOBURN MANUFACTURING CITY THAT LAYS CLAIM TO SOME FAMOUS MEN

Birthplace of Benjamin Thompson and of Two Presidents of Harvard a Tanning Industry Center

MANY WOMEN VOTE

WOBURN, Mass.—Association with the lives or the families of famous men, including ancestors of three Presidents of the United States, as well as industrial prominence, has made this little city well known.

The founding of a church was the gathering together of a few hardy settlers from Charlestown for worship that preceded the incorporation of the town by the following brief act of the General Court, passed Oct. 7, 1642: "Ordered, That Charlestown Village is called Woburne." It is interesting to us of these days, when colonization is the result of commercial impulse, to know that the first concern of the board of seven commissioners, appointed by the church of Charlestown, to found the new community, was to secure a minister before any steps were taken to incorporate. The piety of the Woburn fathers is attested by the words of Capt. Edward Johnson, who declared, that it was "as unnatural for a right New England man to live without an able ministry as for a smith to work his iron without a fire." The parish then founded is still the First Congregational church of Woburn.

Leather Manufacture

Until the earlier years of the last century the town remained a farming community. Then the small beginnings of leather manufacturing, destined to be Woburn's chief industry, appeared. Twenty years ago, when hemlock bark seemed likely to become scarce owing to lessening supply and the distance of Woburn from the virgin forests, it was freely predicted that the end of leather manufacturing in Woburn was in sight; but with the chrome tanning, now so much in vogue, Woburn still maintains her great industry. In recent years there has been a great increase in the manufacture of patent leather in Woburn.

Another industry that has shown rapid growth of late is that successful mode of intensive gardening which encloses acres of land in hot-houses. These have rapidly sprung up in the outlying sections of the city and rewarded their owners with substantial returns on the capital invested.

Of Woburn's claim on famous men mention may be made of the fact that here were ancestors of Presidents Pierce, Cleveland and Harrison. In his little cottage home here the patience of Goodyear was finally rewarded in 1839 with his discovery of the vulcanization of rubber. His memory is perpetuated in Woburn by the Goodyear school, named in his honor. The beautiful colonial mansion of Col. Loami Baldwin, born here in 1744, still stands. The Baldwin place was originated by him. Here also in 1753 Benjamin Thompson (Count Rumford), the eminent natural scientist, was born. His birthplace at North Woburn, cared for by the Rumford Historical Association, is an object of interest to visitors. These two, as students at Harvard, used to walk to Cambridge from their Woburn homes. Two presidents of Harvard College were born in Woburn—Samuel Lock, president 1770-1773, and James Walker, 1833-1860. Here was the home of Benjamin Champey, noted nature artist and pioneer discoverer to the world on canvas of the beauty of White Mountain scenery. For many years he maintained a studio and summer home at North Conway, where he painted till the end of his career.

Library and School

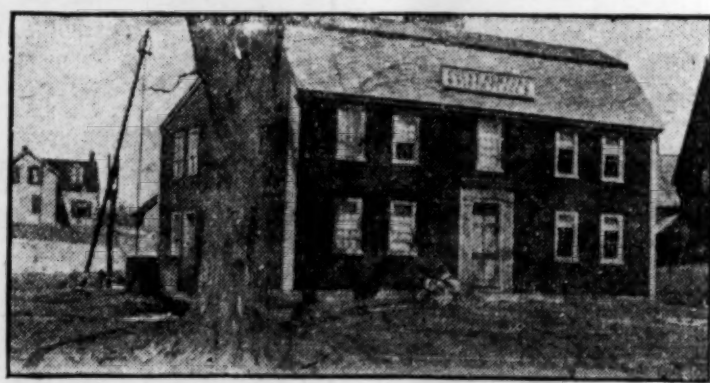
Woburn's two great educational monuments are her public library and her new high school. The public library is one of the masterpieces of the famous architect, Richardson. It was the gift by will of the late Charles Bowers Winn, from the handsome estate inherited from his father, Jonathan Bowers Winn, who amassed a fortune in leather manufacturing. The library building cost about \$105,000 and was dedicated about 35 years ago. It now contains approximately 50,000 volumes. It is maintained from funds given by individual benefactors and a substantial annual appropriation from the city. The present librarian is George Hill Evans. The high school, a thoroughly beautiful structure, inside and out, costing with the land about \$150,000, was dedicated in 1907. It has about 400 pupils and its graduates are admitted on certificate to all the colleges which permit admission by certification. Its present principal is George W. Low.

Woburn was chartered as a city in 1888 and its first mayor, who served two terms, was Edward F. Johnson, a lineal descendant of Capt. Edward Johnson, one of Woburn's founders. Its present mayor is William H. Henchey.

Beginning with 1907 the citizens have at each municipal election voted no license by large majorities and the permanence of the policy is now practically assured.

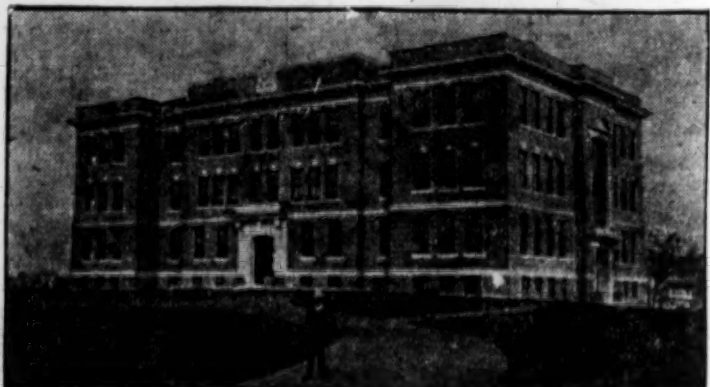
An interesting political feature is the large registration of women voters. Probably no other community in the state shows so large a proportion of women voters. The number of male voters registered for the municipal election last fall was 3428 and there were 2117 women voters registered.

Woburn has a population of more than 15,000. It has about 3000 pupils in the public schools, which are cared for by a school committee of nine members, three of whom are elected each year. The



Birthplace of Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson) in Woburn, Mass.

WOBURN'S HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING



Structure that cost \$150,000 and where there are 400 pupils was dedicated about five years ago

STATE LIBRARY SHOULD BE MADE OF GREATER USE

ONE of the show places of the Massachusetts State House is the library. No visitor misses it and none fails to admire the beauty of the main floor or escapes the impression that the substantial learned quality of the state is expressed in its store of books and its well furnished reading space. Going further than a glance makes possible, he is impressed by the library administration, its obliging service, its riches in reference material. If now, of inquisitive turn, he asks who uses it, he will have started an inquiry that will reveal a real problem of the commonwealth.

The assumption that the state library is a necessary adjunct to the Legislature, and that to it in their idle moments or in pursuit of enlightenment upon their problems the senators and representatives throng, is not borne out by the facts. The illumination of legislative problems in this state comes through the committee room and not through the library. That it has its uses for legislators of a serious turn, there is no denial, but that its occupancy of these splendid quarters and the support of its expert staff is justified by the amount of its actual service of the lawmakers, not even the most ardent of its attaches would claim, leastwise support with a record of the number of the members who read at these tables.

If not the Legislature, then the public? To an extent. The current report of the librarian states that there has been an increased use of the library and that the reading chairs are often all occupied. There must have been deep satisfaction for him in writing that statement, for he is alert, earnest, able, practical. Yet, not the public to such an extent as to make the library a great useful institution such as one would expect a state library to be.

The library of the commonwealth is not a costly affair. Indeed, it seems to cost too little, a perilous statement to make of any branch of state official effort, and rare. The appropriation of 1912 appears to have been \$27,510, of which \$10,000 was for new books, book repair, cataloging and indexing. An administration cost of \$17,510 is not

present superintendent is George I. Clapp. Woburn is well supplied with churches of the various denominations. Three among the largest church buildings are clustered about the beautiful elm-shaded common in the center of the city and a pleasing picture is presented to the visitor as he steps from the train at Woburn Center.

CONFEDERATE SEAL IDENTIFIED

RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond men who purchased what purported to be the great seal of the confederacy have received a cablegram from London announcing that the English makers positively identify it. The seal, which is regarded as a relic of value, was sent abroad last year by the men interested to establish its authenticity.

MISS FOLEY TALKS SUFFRAGE

WASHINGTON—Miss Margaret Foley of Boston was one of the prominent women suffrage speakers here Wednesday who spoke on the steps of the war and navy department building as the employees of that department were leaving their work.

TRUST INQUIRY RESUMED

WASHINGTON—To determine whether or not there is a "smelting trust" the department of justice has resumed its investigation of the American Smelting and Refining Company under the Sherman anti-trust law.

extravagant. The total is not striking. It almost closes the argument with the indication that the great pile of books is being a less active agency than it ought to be, is working too slowly, making itself of less account than it should be.

The library, then, is a problem. A strange sort of problem, an inverted one, as state problems go, because it is not a question of restraining activity and holding down expenditure, but actually one of making it more alive. This and more may be said without reflection upon the officials there. If a reflection at all it is of their views and not upon their conduct. The state saw the library as a problem two or three years ago when it newly organized the institution by making up a board of trustees which was to include the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature and three appointees of the Governor. The problem remains. It has been taken note of just now by the librarian's appointment of a rather numerous committee to consider how the library may be made of greater usefulness through relations with the many local libraries in the state.

Sitting in one of the big leather chairs, before the plate glass and mahogany round table, under the finely toned light and in the perfect calm which the rules of the library and the awe of the situation combine to create, surveying the serried ranks of the books, but the front of whose army can be seen, the contemplative citizen questions what shall be done with this wealth of accumulation.

He answers his own question: electrify it. Make it alive. Quickened the connection between it and the people. Expand it if need be, and probably that is a need,—make it, perhaps a grand clearing-house for the libraries of the state. Make it not less; it is little enough now measured by the yardstick of utility; but more. It may be believed that the committee chosen with evident care by the librarian will come to some such conclusion. And beyond the conclusion as the desired thing, an opportunity to put into practical operation a democratization of this richly respectable institution.

FIRST PILGRIM TRADE TRIP TOLD

At a public meeting of the Old Planters Society yesterday afternoon in Moses Kimball hall, New England Historical Genealogical Society building, Edward W. McGlen, registrar of the city of Boston, read a paper on "Henry Hudson and the Early Voyages of the Dutch; Their Relations with the Plymouth Colony and How the Pilgrims Established Trade Along the New England Coast."

Mr. McGlen briefly sketched each of the trading voyages made by the Pilgrims up to 1642. Their first trading venture, made into what is now Boston harbor, Mr. McGlen thus outlined: They first landed on Thompson's island, Sept. 18, 1621, and from there they went to Squantum. Leaving Squantum they landed at Savin Hill. They then went across the harbor to Charlestown, landing at about where Prison Point is. Then they went inland, across Charlestown Neck, through Medford to Nanepashemet hill, in the town of Winchester. They then returned to Charlestown and sailed to Plymouth, arriving back at Plymouth on the morning of Sept. 20.

VINCENT ASTOR OFF ON CRUISE

NEW YORK—Vincent Astor sailed Wednesday on the steam yacht Nahma, provisioned for a three months cruise in the West Indies. He expects to visit the Panama canal also.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

DISTURBING

A forester shouldn't—that's if he's in concord to abide—Plant pussy willows and dogwood trees in rows right side by side.

Last year's output of fiction in the United States is reported to have been larger than for any year previous. Perhaps all the campaign documents were included in the grand total.

"There's one thing in which every young man likes to be successful in his maiden effort."

"And what's that?"

"That is in trying to convince a young woman that she should marry him."

The Pence party reports growth all along the line. The world is slowly learning the lesson that neither night nor dynamite makes right.

IN THE CITY

Folks who live in the city are fully aware that the thing here asserted is so: There are plenty of people who live on our square Who are not in our "circle," you know.

Perhaps it would seem more fitting if we were to call the buffalo which the government is putting on our nickels, a "buy"-son.

ALL EXCEPT

"I'd have a whole new suit of clothing," said Pat.

"If some one would give me the rest. That I haven't yet got." Some one asked him: "What's that?"

"Just the arm-holes," said Pat, "of the vest."

If Mr. Bryan is made secretary of state, his long experience as a concise writer on his own and other newspapers might enable him to edit the Congressional Record and put in it everything really worth while, at a considerable saving to the government.

HORSES AND CARS SAVED IN FIRES IN CHARLESTOWN

Five horses, several wagons and a train of 25 cars loaded with merchandise were saved at two fires in Charlestown early this morning. Several alarms were sent in and damage of more than \$100,000 was caused. The first fire was in B. & M. freight houses 10 and 11 on Warren avenue and while it was in progress a second fire destroyed the three-story wooden building at 13-15-17 Austin street, Thompson square.

Upon his arrival at the freight house fire District Chief Pope sent in a second and in rapid succession five alarms were sent out. Fire boats were used southward of the burning buildings.

A train of 25 freight cars was afire when Engineer Walter Hodgkins and Fireman H. C. Smith ran a locomotive down through the flames beside the burning freight shed and coupled on to the train and ran with it out to Somerset, where the crew extinguished the fire.

While the Thompson square section of Charlestown was completely cleared of fire apparatus by the fire at the freight yards, fire destroyed the three-story wooden buildings at 13, 15 and 17 Austin street, occupied by John Weston Bryant and the Emery Carriage Company.

Damage was estimated at \$20,000. Engines from Somerville, Cambridge and Everett came to the scene.

Misses Catherine Walsh, Lillian Booth and Margaret O'Keefe and three men went to the stable in the rear of the burning building where five horses, an automobile and several wagons were stored. While the men rolled the motor car and wagons to the street the girls took the horses to safety.

GEN. WM. A. PEW ON RETIRED LIST

Brig.-Gen. William A. Pew of Salem, commander of the second brigade, M. V. M., has been placed on the retired list with the rank of major-general. His retirement is a tribute to his 30 years of continuous service in the militia, and comes on the eve of the expiration of his five-year term as commander of the second brigade, which event occurs tomorrow.

Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the eighth infantry, is expected to succeed to the brigade command. An election to fill the vacancy will be ordered early in March.

WORK FOR WOMEN THEME OF ADDRESS

"A New and Vital Occupation for Women" was the subject on which Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher-Copp addressed a large audience at Haynes hall, Franklin Square House, Wednesday evening, in the first of a series of lectures on music to be given monthly, under the auspices of the new musical organization of the girls of the Franklin Square House Musical Society.

The new club is to organize classes for the study and arrangement of lectures by artists to be given once a month to the public members and once a month to the public.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

HOUGHTON'S NEW COMEDY ACTED



(Copyright by Ellis and Wallery)

Scene from "Trust the People," with Thomas Wegulin as the Earl of Eccles, Miss Viva Birkett as Lady Violet Anslie and Arthur Bouchier as John Greenwood

"TRUST THE PEOPLE"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Stanley Houghton's Lancashire plays "Hindle Wakes" and "The Younger Generation" have received a very full measure of praise. His characters lived in such a way that one more or less forgot the drama, the construction of the play, and even what was said, in the simple pleasure of seeing real people. Lancashire is, moreover, fresh ground to London playgoers, the dialect and individual mannerisms of its people being interesting by reason of their unfamiliarity.

It was therefore hoped that Mr. Houghton would tell us a good deal more about his own county, and, in the third and fourth acts of his most recent play we do see something of Lancashire in the persons of an old couple, who are acted with perfect assurance by John McNally and Miss Barbara Gott. These worthy old people have a dispute, in which the wife successfully defies for the first time the master of the house. Though neither of them says anything particularly new, there is a sense of reality in the scene which cannot be said to exist in the two previous acts. Since, however, the action of the play passes in the future, it may be allowed that what is unlikely now will be possible in the year 19—

John Greenwood, president of the board of labor, a member of the cabinet and member for Blackshaw, Lancashire, is a man of the people, whose motto has always been "Trust the People." Greenwood has become engaged to a peer's daughter, and things seem altogether to be prospering with him, when an old scandal is raked up against him. Greenwood, true to his motto, is determined to own up to his constituents, certain of the people's innate sense of justice. A particularly low-down trick is, however, played on him by the noble marquis, who is most unwilling to have this man of the people for his son-in-law. And so the people of Blackshaw, in a fit of the morals, turn him out.

In the final act everything is put to rights. Greenwood's puritanical father, who as a sort of Blackshaw Brutus has voted against his son, is brought to his senses by his wife's determination to leave him then and there if he does not quickly develop a more charitable frame of mind. And the most noble Marquis' daughter, who has been virtuously stupid in a previous act, is happily reconciled to her lover, whose faith in the people and in woman generally has been so sadly shaken by this most unfortunate election.

When the ordinary man sees cabinet ministers and "peers of high degree" portrayed on the stage or in fiction, he may secretly have his doubts as to whether the portraiture is faithful, or even bears a shadowy resemblance to the fact. No one would, however, call Arthur Bouchier an ordinary man. So when, through an interviewer, he tells all those interested, that he knows five members of the present cabinet, as well as several members of the late Unionist cabinet, and that the members of both are not as brilliant or as distinguished as Mr. Houghton's fictitious cabinet ministers, one can only regret what appears to be a rather humiliating piece of intelligence and bow to the superior knowledge of a gentleman of so many distinguished acquaintances.

Mr. Houghton's right honorable and noble personages cannot be called well bred. Their brilliance is cheap and their unmistakable efforts to appear debonair are not sufficiently ridiculous to prevent them being wearisome. In short, they are a vulgar lot of people, and one cannot help thinking that Mr. Bouchier's loyalty to his dramatist has made him a rather unkindly critic of his friends. It is, however, more than doubtful that any one will take the actor-manager quite seriously.

As far as the drama of the play went, the big scene of the election, though a piece of sheer melodrama, appeared rather to miss fire. Everybody was too easily gulled, and in spite of Mr. Bouchier's very earnest and able acting as the labor minister, the audience did not seem particularly moved by his misfortunes. There was quite a lot of laughter at the wit of a certain noble cabinet minister, and references that bore on recent events were generally appreciated. The play was well acted and produced, and apparently to the taste of a good many people.

STUDENTS PLAY "TOM PINCH"

Members of Iota chapter, Phi Mu Gamma Sorority, connected with Emerson College, presented the E. S. Willard version of "Tom Pinch," a dramatization of Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit," under the direction of Walter Bradley Tripp in Jordan hall last eve-

ning for the benefit of a graduate scholarship. Although much of the graphic work of the book was brought out in this character sketch, one of the most interesting personages, Mark Tapley, appears only once or twice as a subordinate. The friendship of Tom Pinch for Pecksniff and the supposed reciprocal regard of the latter constitute the basis of the work. Toward the end of the second act, where Pecksniff is shown in his true light to Tom, perhaps the most interesting scene is enacted.

Miss Helen Brewer made a sympathetic Tom Pinch. With no apparent effort she commanded sympathy. Pecksniff, haughty, squinting, yet dignified, was given with fine effect by Miss Marion Vincent. What little was left for Mark Tapley to do was in the hands of Sue Riddick. Old Martin as presented by Leila Harris was appealing. Martin Chuzzlewit by Doris Sparrell, smart and resolute, and John Westlock by Lillian Hartigan, a young lover of manly character, were also good.

The other parts were neatly presented by Ruth West, Emily Brown, Marguerite Albertson, Disa Brackett and Florence Newbold.

BOSTON NOTES

"Myrtle Gets Wise," a one-act drama by W. Fennimore Merrill, is the feature of the entertainment at the Bijou theater this week. The influence of the Abbey theater plays, one fancies, is to be seen in the blunt manner in which the story is told, and the effort to deal uncompromisingly with life. The result is crude but interesting.

There is a shiftless father and son, who have burned the rundown homestead for the insurance money, and a mother won't help. Her daughter, who is prosperous as the wife of a "movie" show manager, comes and after denouncing her father and brother and a local Shylock carries her mother off to live with her in the city, leaving the father and brother to shift for themselves.

Ralph Bold as the father and Miss Marjorie Fairbanks as the mother do good work, and make up cleverly. Miss Mary Gordon emphasizes the aggressive side of her role too insistently, but otherwise satisfies. Other roles are taken by Frank Williams, George Abbott and George Crosby.

DeWolfe Hopper heads the Gilbert and Sullivan opera company, which comes to the Majestic theater Monday for a two-weeks engagement, opening with "The Mikado."

"Ready Money," a capital farce, comes to the Shubert Monday evening for a run.

NEW YORK NOTES

After a New York run of 200 performances "Little Women" will close its run at the Playhouse Saturday night.

"The Five Frankforters," a comedy from the German showing the rise of the house of Rothschild, will be presented next Monday at the Thirty-Ninth street theater.

"The American Maid," an opera by Sousa which was first announced as "The Glassblowers," will be offered at the Broadway theater Monday evening with Miss Louise Gunning in the leading role.

H. B. Warner will be seen in "The Ghost Breaker," a comedy by Paul Dickey, Monday at the Lyceum theater. "Milestones" will reach its two hundredth performance Monday evening.

HERE AND THERE

William H. Crane lectured before the students of the University of California Tuesday afternoon, on "Some Developments of the American Stage During the Past Fifty Years."

Richard Harding Davis is at work on a new comedy, which Charles Frohman will produce.

Carl Millöcker's comic opera, "The Beggar Student," will be the annual revival this season of the Gilbert and Sullivan opera company.

The Liebers are planning to revive the medieval morality play, "Everyman," with Miss Edith Wynne Matthison in the title role, her role in Ben Greet revival several years ago.

Miss Horniman's company, now in Montreal, soon goes to Chicago for a month, then comes to Boston for three weeks at the Plymouth theater beginning April 14. Earl Derr Biggers' story, "The Seven Keys to Baldpate," is to be dramatized by George M. Cohan. Mr. Cohan announces that he will retire from acting after a road tour in "Broadway Jones," to devote his time to playwrighting.

It is planned to revive "The Geisha" with an all-star cast. Haddon Chambers is making a play out of Anne Douglas Sedgwick's novel, "Tante," for Miss Ethel Barrymore.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN LYNN'S CHARTER TO BE INVESTIGATED

Legislative Committee Goes to That City to Conduct Inquiry Into Two Bills Now Under Consideration

TWO SIDES TO HEAR

The 16 members of the legislative committee on cities will go to Lynn tonight to give a public hearing on two bills for the abolishment of the commission form of government of that city and the substitution of a larger governing body. The hearing will be in the auditorium of the Classical High school and is expected to be attended by a large gathering of citizens and politicians.

Lynn is now governed by five commissioners, of whom the mayor is one. The Keenan bill provides for a mayor and 11 aldermen, while the Austin bill would restore the old city council of two branches, 11 aldermen and 25 councilmen.

The agitation for a revision of the charter followed the public hearings on the removal of Fire Chief Harris, in which it was frequently declared that the present commission form of government alienated the people's rights.

Those in favor of a change, however, are said to be in the minority. Defenders of the present charter say the citizens are generally satisfied with the way the city is run and will be at the hearing tonight to give their views.

Among those who will speak against a revision are Mayor George H. Newhall and members of the present commission, former Mayor William P. Conery, who was the first mayor under the commission form of government, and Lynn M. Ranger, a Progressive leader of Lynn.

On the other side will be Representative Michael S. Keenan, who will support his own bill; Frank R. Austin, who will speak for his measure, and former Mayor James E. Rich, who has always opposed the commission form of government. Mr. Rich favors the Austin measure.

BOX 52 SOCIETY HOLDS DINNER

Thirty members of Box 52 Association, a society recently organized to meet socially for promotion of city protection against fire, met at its first dinner last night.

Fire Commissioner Cole spoke of the Boston department, its history and needs. He favored pensioning all members of the department on half pay after 20 years of service.

Former Commissioner Russell H. Potter of Buffalo, complimented the Boston department on ranking first in the United States.

Commissioner Henry J. Cunningham told of a move to establish fire drills in the schools of Cambridge.

J. J. Fairbanks and D. R. Burke were appointed to represent the Box 52 organization at a hearing before the Legislature in reference to fire protection.

NEGRO EXPLORER GETS JOB
WASHINGTON—President Taft issued an order Wednesday permitting the appointment of Matthew A. Henson, the negro who was with Peary on the final dash to the North pole, to a position in the classified service of the government without being required to pass a civil service examination.

Gold Dust makes dish-washing easy

The use of a little GOLD DUST in your dish-water will make your dishes brighter, sweeter and cleaner than they ever can be without it. Unlike soap, GOLD DUST does more than clean the surface. It goes deep after hidden food particles and cleanses everything it touches.

GOLD DUST does all the hard part of the work without your assistance, because it begins to dissolve and clean the moment it touches the water.

When you have to wash dishes 1095 times a year, the GOLD DUST method of saving half your time and half your labor means something.

GOLD DUST is sold in 3c size and LARGE packages. The large package means a greater economy.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINE do your work."

YOUR BUSINESS WILL increase by using Ward's business announcements. Engraved or printed. 27-63 Franklin St.



WARD'S

HARVARD PRESIDENT SEEKS COOPERATION WITH TECHNOLOGY

Annual Report Also Points
Out Need of Endowments
for Business and Dental
Departments of University

ASKS COLLEGE PRESS

Cooperation with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a new plan for admission, general examinations for undergraduates and need of endowments for the business and dental departments are among the things urged in the annual report of President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University to the board of overseers.

President Lowell discusses the comparatively new system of requiring a general examination before graduation of the students in the medical and divinity schools and in the division of history and political science on the subjects which they concentrated or specialized on.

He also states that there is need of an endowment fund to maintain a university press which can publish the writings of its scholars.

Enough money has been subscribed, President Lowell reports, to build three of the four projected freshman dormitories. In part, the report follows:

"Massachusetts Institute of Technology has decided to erect its new buildings in Cambridge, and this brings home to us the question whether some cooperation between the two institutions is not possible. To maintain two distinct plants, fully staffed and equipped, for the teaching of an insufficient number of students in the most expensive of all kinds of education is not only a waste of educational resources, but entails a loss of efficiency. The momentum obtained by a combined effort would be far greater than that of two separate schools. No plan of cooperation has been devised, but the difficulties ought not to be insuperable if approached with mutual good will.

"The prevailing interest in athletics has done much for sobriety and cleanliness in college, but the vast scale of the public games has brought its problems. They have become great spectacles supported by the sale of tickets to thousands of people. The experiment of control by an athletic committee composed of three members of the faculty and three graduates appointed by the governing boards, and three undergraduates selected by the captains of the teams, has brought improvement. Extravagance has been curtailed. Graduates who form public opinion must realize that intercollegiate victories are not the most important objects of college education.

"The promotion of a better college life has received much attention of late. At Harvard we believe that a vital matter is to launch the student into the new freedom of college life by means of freshman dormitories, and enough money has been subscribed to build three out of the four buildings projected.

"In the school of applied science important changes have taken place. A number of technical courses have been removed from the list open to undergraduates, carrying forward the design of placing the school on a graduate basis. The plan of instruction has been made more intensive, so that a college graduate without technical preparation can be taught his engineering, mining or architecture in the shortest possible time. No doubt, it will take time for the community to learn that a man who hopes to rise high in his profession gains in the end by a college education preceding his technical studies.

"The number of candidates under the new plan of admission and the percentage of failures for the two years have been as follows:

	1911	1912
Applicants	185	259
Records not up	15	
Proved	45	46
Admitted	81 (50.7%)	154 (72.3%)
Rejected	96 (49.3%)	99 (27.7%)

"The distribution of the students admitted by the new method geographically, and as between public and private schools, does not differ much from last year, save that private preparatory schools in Massachusetts have begun to make some use of the new plan.

"The university as a whole rejoices in the munificent offer of a new library building by Mrs. George D. Widener. "Another important gift of a building has been that of a chemical laboratory by the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge in memory of his son Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of the class of 1884.

"Our needs are ever outrunning our resources. There is still a deficit in the university for the year 1911-12 it was reduced to \$14,750.40. Until it disappears we cannot expect an expansion of those departments. That the incomes of professors are inadequate in view of the grade of talent required is generally admitted. One of the most pressing special needs is more laboratories for instruction and research in chemistry.

"Friends of the university are trying to raise money for a building for the department of music. The sum required has been generously offered on condition that \$50,000 is subscribed for its maintenance, and this is nearly accomplished. An effort is also being made to enlarge the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, and the subscriptions are well under way. When the addition is built the University Museum designed by Mr. Agassiz will be complete.

BAY STATE NEWS

LEXINGTON

Nomination papers have been filed with Charles W. Swan, town clerk, for these candidates: Town clerk, Charles W. Swan; selectmen, overseers and surveyors, George H. Childs, Frank D. Peirce, Edward W. Taylor, William H. Whitaker, Henry A. C. Woodward and George F. Smith; assessors, Olin L. Phelps and Fred J. Spencer; treasurer, George D. Harrington; collector, Byron C. Earle; school committeeman, Robert Leslie Ryder; water and sewer commissioner, Albert B. Tenney; constables, Charles H. Franks and Patrick J. Maguire; tree warden, Norris F. Comley, Olin L. Phelps and Alfred E. Robinson; moderator, Edwin A. Bayley and James P. Prince.

WAKEFIELD

Citizens of the west side will ask the voters to appropriate \$1300 to purchase additional land adjoining the Prospect street school for the purpose of erecting an addition.

A movement has been started for continuance of street-lighting service from 1 a. m. to daylight.

Residents of Armory street will petition the finance commission tomorrow night for street and sidewalk improvements and sewer extensions.

NEEDHAM

Work has begun on a new factory on Hillsdale avenue, Needham Heights, for the Zionne Company of Montreal, Canada, which is to transfer part of its business here.

A movement is on foot to organize a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star in Needham.

ARLINGTON

The play "Out of Town" was presented last evening in the vestry of the First Universalist church by the members of the Young Peoples Christian Union.

At the meeting of the St. John's Episcopal church Men's Club this evening in the parish house, Dr. Edmund L. Saunders will give a lecture on "With the Boys of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School on the Ranger."

NEWTON

The last of a course of entertainments will be given this evening at the Y. M. C. A.

Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard lectures this afternoon before the Newton Centre Woman's Club on "The Novel and the Play."

Gentlemen's night will be observed this evening by the Auburndale Review Club.

ABINGTON

The Abington Woman's Club observes Federation day in Grand Army hall this afternoon. Mrs. Henry C. Mulligan, state president, speaks.

The Franklin Club will entertain the Union Glee Club of Rockland this evening.

QUINCY

The Women's Alliance of Wollaston Unitarian church held a meeting in the chapel Wednesday afternoon. Prof. Edwin E. Starbuck of Boston, delivered an address.

The Women's Guild of Christ church holds an all day meeting in the parish house today.

REVERE

Eagle lodge, Knights of Pythias, will hold its annual ladies night this evening. The Priscilla Social Club of the Trinity Congregational church will serve a turkey supper this evening.

EAST DEDHAM

The Wilson Democratic Club is holding an open house all this week, and candidates for town office are given an opportunity to address its members each evening.

CHELSEA

The seventh reunion of the Stickney Association of the Carter school will be held at the Quincy house, Boston, this evening.

EAST LEXINGTON

The ladies of the Follen Woman's Alliance are holding a meeting this afternoon in the Unitarian Follen church.

WELLESLEY

A meeting of the Wellesley Hills W. C. T. U. is being held this afternoon with Mrs. McLeod.

BROOKLINE

The Epworth League of St. Mark's church will give a social this evening.

CHANGE IN RATING OF RAILWAY MEN

Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, Division 689, has requested the management of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to determine whether or not the relative position of all men on the list in so far as it affects their choice of runs should remain as it is at present or should be based upon the actual date of originally entering the service.

The company, therefore, has had prepared for each division and each rating station a list giving the relative position of all men in each division and each rating station at the present time, and also what would be the relative position of all men in each division and each rating station.

STREET RAILWAY HEAD SPEAKS

P. F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway Company, spoke last night at the monthly dinner of the New England Street Railway Club at the American house. His topic was "Scientific Management and Efficiency."

SPECIAL DELIVERY FOR PARCEL POST

(Continued from page one)

in the building where the station is located, at Essex and Chauncy streets. Heretofore the Essex street station has utilized the street floor and one above. Now 2000 additional square feet of room has been secured on the third floor. This provides ample room for the expeditious handling of the parcel post and other mail matter. The Essex street station, being in the center of the business section is used extensively by the business concerns.

At station A, on Washington street in the South End, the need for more room after the parcel post became operative was evident, so a section of a store in the rear of the station and facing on East Brookline street was rented, providing 400 square feet more space.

At the Dorchester station, located at Fields Corner, the quarters are inadequate for the handling of the regular mail, to say nothing of the parcel post. The plans for remodeling this station by building an extension, running back some distance in the rear, are now being formulated by the postal authorities. The Revere postal branch is being remodeled to facilitate the growing business in that section. This office is located at Beach and Ocean streets.

At Roxbury Crossing work on a new postal station, the site for which is directly across the street from the present station, will be started soon.

Newton Upper Falls is also going to have a new branch postoffice, which will be completed and ready for occupancy by April. This new building will be located near the railroad station and be constructed of brick, one story in height and equipped with all modern and up-to-date postal appliances. The present office, located at 285 Elliott street, has outgrown its usefulness.

At the central postoffice the increased parcel post business has taxed every inch of room, and conditions are now being studied out by the postmaster, with a view to improving them.

NEW JERSEY MAN IS LIKELY TO HEAD LAW DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON—It was learned here today that Attorney-General Wickersham had ordered his deputies to supply Chancellor Walker of New Jersey with all confidential information of the department of justice. This was generally accepted as removing all doubt as to who is to be the next attorney-general. Organized labor is to be recognized by President-elect Wilson, according to close friends who say that Representative W. B. Wilson, an official of the American Federation of Labor, former secretary-treasurer of United Mine Workers of North America and endorsed by the federation at its recent convention in Rochester "for a cabinet position" will be made secretary of the department of labor under the Borah bill just passed by Congress.

While accepted as settled here that William J. Bryan will be secretary of state; William G. McAdoo, secretary of treasury; Albert S. Burleson, postmaster-general; Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, and Mr. Wilson, secretary of labor, Democratic leaders said today that they believed there had been a shift in the attorney-generalship. Governor Wilson had favored appointing Louis Brandeis of Boston to this position, but today the Boston attorney is placed as leading the lists for secretary of commerce.

Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, said to be a choice of President-elect Wilson for a place in his cabinet, declined to discuss today the reported efforts of Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald and Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, to prevent him from becoming one of the President's official advisers.

State Democratic leaders say that Mr. Brandeis is a Republican and that he quit the Democratic party just before the presidential primary last April. They say they believe a Democrat should be the choice of the President-elect.

Judge Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, and Humphrey O'Sullivan, also a member of the committee, who called on the President-elect at Trenton, N. J., yesterday to urge him not to appoint Mr. Brandeis, are expected in Boston tonight. No statement as to the result of their mission has been received here.

CALIFORNIA IS CALLED BEULAH

Paying tribute to California as "a Beulah land between the sierras," the Rev. Charles F. Aked of New York spoke in Tremont Temple last night. He said:

"The Pacific is bound to be to the world of the future what the Mediterranean was to the world of the past. There is to be produced the consummate flower of civilization, and San Francisco may yet stand as the herald of a higher civilization, a nobler culture, and a larger manhood and womanhood than the earth has yet seen."

The lecturer gave the historical, literary and romantic memories of the Pacific slope; in the rest of it the speaker lauded its scenery and climate.

BOSTON TO GET 100,000 NICKELS

One hundred thousand new nickels of the Indian head and buffalo design will be received by the United States sub-treasury office in the Federal building Saturday morning for distribution here.

COMPULSORY LICENSE PLAN FOR PATENTS IS OPPOSED BY MINORITY

(Continued from page one)

made by Frederick P. Fish of Boston, patent lawyer, who was one of the witnesses before the committee and who claimed that no specific evils had been shown to result from the buying up of patents for the purpose of suppressing competition.

The minority members say that they do not object to the feature of the bill that limits the date of the filing of the application, exclusive of the time actually consumed by the patent office or the court in considering it. Nor do they object to the provision requiring non-residents interested in patents to designate persons residing in the United States upon whom the process may be served.

The minority report says in part: "The majority of the committee states that large numbers of patents in the United States are bought up for the purpose of suppressing competition, and that this practice results in evils which call for a remedy, yet it is admitted that in the 27 public hearings on the Oldfield bill it was not shown specifically by any of the witnesses either that such practices prevail to any considerable extent, or that they result in any definite evil."

"The explicit statement made by Mr. Fish, who was one of the last witnesses before the committee, that no specific evils have been shown to result from such practice went unchallenged.

"The majority of the committee do not attempt to controvert the following statement of Mr. Edison:

"I have read numerous statements that many corporations buy valuable inventions to suppress them, but no one cites specific cases. I do not know of a single case."

It is claimed by the minority that the majority of the committee on patents who have favored the compulsory license plan, did so, not upon the testimony that was offered, but upon comments and complaints in the public press, none of which they cite specifically, and upon instances which they contend are to be found in the decisions of the federal court.

The report reviews five federal cases, in which it is alleged that patents were bought up for the purpose of suppressing competition. These are the barb wire trust, the thrashing machine patents, the National Harrow Company, the Yale lock patents and the paper bag case. In none of these, insists the minority, was there an acquisition of patents with the object of suppressing competition. They claim that if such a practice existed it could be corrected by the application of the Sherman anti-trust law, and cite the recent decision of the supreme court in the bath tub cases.

The minority assert that the compulsory license system would be a limitation upon the exclusive rights now granted by a patent. They point out further that most of the experts called before the committee on the Oldfield bill testified that widespread bad effects would follow the adoption of the compulsory license legislation. It asserts further that the operation of the law would be to the advantage of the large corporations who could stand the expense of litigation.

Strong objection is also made by the minority members to that feature of the bill which provided that the breach of a license agreement or of a contract of sale with respect to the patented article shall not give cause for an action of infringement.

It is the contention of the members of the committee who reported the bill that this aimed at the practice of the vendors of a patented article fixing the price at which the article may be resold to the public. The minority says that the only advocate of this legislation among the witnesses who came before the committee was the attorney for one of the largest department stores in Chicago, who showed that the present law is a serious obstacle to his plan in its competition with the smaller retailers of that city. The committee also justify it as a corrective of the evil resulting from the asserted right of a manufacturer of a patented article to fix resale prices.

A further objection raised by the minority is that a court cannot with justice fix the amount of royalty to be paid on a patent.

"In a field so speculative what firm ground is there on which a court can base any intelligent reasoning on the subject?" asks the minority. "Does any one believe that a court could have fixed an equitable royalty on the wireless telegraph, for example, or the incandescent or the telephone, in say the third or fourth year of the life of the patents."

And yet, according to the minority there is no provision in the bill for adjusting or correcting any royalty which might prove manifestly unfair within a short time after it had been fixed. It is also pointed out that while the owner of a patent may be compelled to grant a license on terms fixed by the court there is no provision to compel the applicant to accept the license and pay the royalties.

Objection also is made to the procedure prescribed in the courts to compel the granting of a compulsory license in that it does not permit a licensee to intervene in the action.

"Conceding that a court of equity might in its discretion permit such an intervention," it says, "there is still a serious defect in the bill in that there is no requirement that a licensee shall be notified that an application to compel license has been filed. The proceeding could forward to final decree without the real party in interest ever getting notice that a bill had been filed."

REGULATION OF SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS ASKED

Several bills seeking to regulate the sale of stocks and bonds in this state were considered by the committee on banks and banking at the State House this morning, which had before it a bill following substantially the form of the Kansas "blue sky" law, and a substitute bill presented by the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange.

George W. Anderson told the committee that some legislation is needed. The corporation laws of Massachusetts, he said, are becoming simply weapons for fraud, and although 90 per cent, at least, of the stock brokerage business is conducted honestly, there are some persons engaged in the business who are unscrupulous and will not hesitate to take every advantage allowed by the law to rob the investing public.

J. Porter Russell favored the bill, stating that its purpose is to bring about publicity as to the character of securities advertised for sale.

Professor Lyons of Dartmouth, representing an association of Boston bankers, urged the committee not to adopt the Kansas law, stating that it has been found unworkable and that the Legislature of that state is at present attempting to amend it so that it will be more satisfactory.

BILL TO INCREASE BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD DISCUSSED

David A. Ellis, former chairman of the Boston school committee, and John A. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston finance commission, were among those who spoke in opposition to the bill to increase the membership of the Boston school board, at a hearing before the committee on cities of the Legislature late Wednesday.

Speaking of the merits of the proposition, he declared that it has been shown through the Boston board that more effective work for the schools can be done by a small committee. It was said that to increase the membership would be to make the board more susceptible to political influence.

Former state Senator Roger S. Hoar, speaking for the bill, said that the various sections of the city were not properly represented on the board. For instance, he thought that ward 11 of the Back Bay had more than its due representation when considering the number of pupils it had in the public schools. The Rev. Dr. A. A. Berle, the Rev. E. A. Horton, Representative Lewis R. Sullivan and Mrs. Charles Cabot spoke in favor of an increase of membership of the committee. A board of nine, it was thought, would be much better than the present number.

MR. MURRAY URGES COOPERATION PLAN

WASHINGTON—Adding his approval to the indorsement of Democrats generally to the reported plan of President-elect Wilson to spend two hours a day during the legislative session in the President's room to superintend personally the passage of desirable legislation Representative Murray of Massachusetts said today:

"Any plan that means cooperation between the chief executive and the members of the legislative body is bound to be of real value. It is difficult to meet the President under present conditions without first getting an appointment. Under the proposed plan congressmen will talk matters over informally with the President where now they never go near him."

STRIKE LEADERS SAY ALL WILL QUIT

PATERSON, N. J.—That every union weaver in the city will have joined the strike now in progress by next Monday was the assertion made by the strike leaders here today. More than 400 men joined the strike today and last yesterday all of the workers in Pelgrin & Myers plant quit work. Shop meetings are being held in all the mills.

There has been no real disorder. The 21 dyers who were arrested yesterday at the Geering Silk Company's plant, were paroled today by Recorder Carroll. None of the manufacturers have employed other workers. Hopes are still strong that the differences will be adjusted soon.

It was estimated today that 11,700 persons are now on strike.

PROGRESSIVES HOLD RALLY

The opening rally in the Cambridge city campaign of the Young Men's Progressive Municipal party was held Wednesday night in the city building, Central square. Wayne K. Little, secretary, presided. The speakers were: R. A. Wood, president of the party; Julius Meyers, candidate for assessor; George R. Henderson, Hugh J. McGinnis, Daniel Cronin, John F. Ollis, candidates for aldermen; Arthur Blanchard, candidate for mayor, and Harold D. Carew.

MEAT STATUTE UPHELD

In a test case to determine the constitutionality of the new statute of 1912 requiring the stamping of all carcasses of meat cattle, dressed outside the state, the full bench of the supreme court upheld the law as valid. George W. Moore, the defendant was fined \$25 upon his conviction, which stands.

LABOR AMENDMENT SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—Representative Curley of Massachusetts Wednesday night introduced into the House a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment that would give Congress the right to regulate hours of labor.

MUSIC

"FAUST" PERFORMED

Closing his engagement in Boston, Felix Weingartner conducted Gounod's "Faust" at the Boston Opera house Wednesday evening before a large house. The singers in the opera included Mme. Marcel and Mr. Marcoux, both of whom made their last appearance of the season. The cast was as follows: Faust, Giovanni Zenatello; Mephistopheles, Vanni Marcoux; Valentine, Anafesto Rossi; Wagner, Bernard Olshansky; Marguerite, Lucille Weingartner-Marcel; Siebel, Jeska Swartz; Martha, Elvira Leveroni.

Just before curtain-rise at the last act, when the conductor emerged from under the stage and started for his desk, the men of the orchestra gave him a hearty round of applause, the violinist tapping their instruments with their bows, the others laying their instruments down and clapping. The audience joined in and signified with uncommon enthusiasm its pleasure in the work done by the distinguished orchestral interpreter in the few weeks he has directed performances in Boston.

All through the evening there was applause, for everybody who took part in the presentation, which was given wholly by artists in the regular service of the company. Especial approval seemed to be intended for Mme. Marcel's interpretation of the role of Marguerite, which was of unusual interest musically. If every role in this work could be just sung, and if the technique of action that the Italian verists have developed in the last two decades could be discarded for the time being altogether, the result would without doubt be acceptable. "Faust" interpreted by liberal outpour of voice and by simple histrionic formulas ought to be a more ennobling experience than "Faust" performed according to the methods of modern realistic opera.

Mme. Marcel's reading of the role of Marguerite proclaims this view with great persuasion. Mme. Marcel sings. Her acting has a classic quality, yet it is not too quaintly conventional. Her interpretation is modern in feeling, and at the same time it is in key with the epoch in which Gounod composed and with the period of history with which the legend deals. There was decidedly the influence of "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci" and "The Jewels of the Madonna" in some of the work of Wednesday evening. The title character was occasionally in the vein of Canio. Mephisto walked a Raffeale in medieval costume. The house and garden of Marguerite were now and then pushed startlingly close to the neighborhood where live Carmela and Gennaro. The church scene did not find its place farther back in history, than the generation of Santuzza.

Mr. Weingartner during his ministrations in Boston has taught some valuable lessons in interpretive method. So far as he is concerned in a representation of opera, historic adjustments are always correct. He could make over his orchestra in a night and adapt its readings to Wagner's "Tristan." In a week he could put it back in the epoch of Mozart. He could not in every case put the singers in key with composer and librettist. His success with "Don Giovanni" is one of the greatest accomplishments to the credit of the opera house in the four seasons it has been in existence.

With a large range of voices to choose from and with serious purpose on the part of all concerned in the production, he might in another season revive "Faust" in all its splendor of music and legend. He did revive the piece in its orchestral and choral charm on his farewell night. The instrumentalists and the field singers caught his idea with most commendable intelligence and facility. The majority of the principals, however, had their own views about Gounod and his "Faust," and these views, because they have received the applause of the public on former occasions, and because in great measure they have been developed with the earnest cooperation of the public, could not hastily be changed. Mr. Weingartner is a mild teacher of art. He presses his reforms, just as he directs his orchestra, with gentle hand.

MONEY ASKED FOR MUSIC

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—As the result of the success of municipal band concerts at the Lake park last summer, the park commissioners last night asked the finance committee for an appropriation of \$400. G. W. Abbott, secretary, announced that one citizen has given \$100. It is proposed to provide two concerts a month in July, August and September, besides two on July 4, for which the committee asks \$700.

MORSE VOCAL PUPILS IN RECITAL

A recital was given by vocal pupils of Frank E. Morse in Steinert hall Wednesday evening. Two choruses were sung and 15 solo groups in a program that covered a wide field of vocal literature.

DR. MORTON ON STAND

NEW YORK—Cross-examined Wednesday in the case of Julian Hawthorne and others in the federal court, Dr. William J. Morton said that he was at one time a director in the Tenagami mine of the Hawthorne group of Canadian ore claims. He testified that in matters of finance and administration he trusted to Josiah Quincy, Julian Hawthorne and Albert J. Freeman, who are codefendants to the charge by the government of illegal use of the mails. Mr. Quincy and Mr. Hawthorne are yet to take the stand. The trial has now entered its fourth month.

SHINGLE STANDARD PROPOSED

Daniel C. Palmer, state commissioner of weights and measures, urged a standard for shingles based on the numerical number of the shingles contained, at a State House hearing before the mercantile affairs committee Wednesday. There was opposition from numerous lumber dealers representing many parts of the state.

TRAFFIC CONGESTION CONDITIONS IN BOSTON ARE TOLD AT HEARING

Many Bills Proposing Relief
From Crowded Public
Streets Are Discussed Before
Legislative Committee

Relief from traffic congestion in some of the narrow streets of Boston is one of the subjects for consideration at a hearing before the new committee of municipal finance at the State House today.

No less than 11 bills providing for wider streets are scheduled for discussion. In addition to these, there is a bill for a new street to parallel Washington street from Hanover to Eliot and another to exclude vehicles from the downtown portion of Washington street during certain rush hours of the day, both of which have been considered in the Legislature in previous years and by numerous civic and business organizations.

Another measure proposes to give to the Boston street commissioners more authority to regulate traffic, including power to set penalties for breaking rules.

Among the street widening propositions is that of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which would widen that part of Avery street which lies between Mason and Tremont streets. An act passed last year provided for widening of the main part of Avery street, that which extends from Mason street to Washington and which is one of the narrowest public ways in the city. The chamber's bill now proposes to extend the widening so far as is practicable through Tremont street.

The House late Wednesday rejected the bill providing that women entitled to vote for candidates for school committees shall be allowed to vote also at the caucuses in which the candidates are nominated. The bill received an adverse committee report, but Representative Cassassa of Revere moved to substitute the bill for the report. His motion was lost, however, by a vote of 37 to 43.

Adverse action was taken also on the bills to abolish the executive committee, for the establishment of the "two-plant" system in the fire departments of all cities having 40,000 or more residents and the Morrill bill for pensioning city employees and those dependent on them.

There was opposition to the amendment recommended by the committee on counties to the bill providing for the compensation of jurors, the amendment providing that the compensation shall be \$4, instead of \$3 per day. After some debate it was adopted.

On a voice vote the House defeated the bill for licensing cats.

In the Senate late Wednesday President Greenwood, for the first time this year, created a tie-vote when he recorded himself against Senator Brennan's bill to permit civil war veterans in the employ of Boston who have not been on the payroll within five years of the passage of the act to be placed on the retired list and pensioned. The vote on which the measure was defeated was 17 to 17.

Without debate, the Senate rejected the Fall River bill to extend the civil service to employees of the treasurer's and collector's departments in that city.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

U. S. PRODUCTS GO FAST IN CENTRAL AMERICA AT MUCH LARGER PRICES

In Guatemala, Though Practically No Home Competition Exists, Import Duties Are Heavy

VALUE IS DEMANDED

(Special to the Monitor)

PUERTO BARRIOS, Guatemala.—One of the most successful features of the modern banana industry is the system of stores operated in each of the Central American republics for the importation and sale of all grades of merchandise. These stores or commissaries, as they are more generally called, are among the first buildings to be erected on each farm, and the white men or the colored labor are supplied with what are claimed to be the best goods obtainable in the United States for export, groceries, provisions, dry goods and the little luxuries which mean so much to one in an isolated position far from a good market.

In the republic of Guatemala eight of these stores are operated in the banana district for the general benefit of planters and employees, and each carries a large assortment of American-made goods, including St. Louis shoes, Fall River prints, Philadelphia hats, Connecticut netting, Maine corn, codfish, sardines, Michigan breakfast foods, Boston infant food, Iowa butter and a wide range of Chicago packers' products.

Market Good

The import duty placed upon all goods brought into the republic is heavy, considering the fact that there are no native goods to be protected. Import duty is not placed on the ad valorem basis, but per kilo of weight per package, the packing and boxing being included in this weight. This makes the following of packing instruction given for shipment of goods to Guatemala most imperative. Prices at retail are from 60 to 100 per cent higher than in the United States, but in spite of this handicap there is an unusual demand for all American goods of known merit, particularly those advertised in Central American papers, or in the American publications popular in the republic.

The West Indian buyer is a critical one. He will willingly pay the Guatemala storekeeper \$7 for stout American shoes of good quality leather and he wants the best in cloth and prints. He purchases equally well for the members of his family and is never tempted with bargains from the established standards which he has followed for years. In fact the labor on banana farms can be considered among the best of retail trade in the world.

It has been found convenient to allow the labor to purchase with coupons as well as cash. No credit accounts are ever extended them. For this reason all stores are able to close up each month's business on the last day of the month and take stock. The stores are economically managed and saving in this direction allows goods to be sold at lowest possible figure. Coupon books to the value of any amount from \$1 to \$10 are issued against the work of laborers and are received in all stores as the equivalent of money.

Building Material Imported

Satisfactory housing of a modern banana district necessitates erection of various classes of buildings, such as residences, office buildings, stores, schools, churches, shops, stables and buildings for many other requirements. Five years of banana development in Guatemala has resulted in a complete equipment of such houses and buildings. All building material, including lumber, is imported from the United States and shipped to the work by railway from Puerto Barrios. Cement foundation posts are absolutely necessary for all classes of buildings, as the effects of weather and animal life on foundation posts, even when heavily creosoted, makes more than one year's service practically out of the question. The mill work needed for all buildings



Banana plantation superintendent and West Indian making rounds on hand-car

is turned out in the states, and, in fact, every detail of wooden construction is ordered several weeks before its arrival from the states. Frequently the material for an entire house will be received by one steamer. And, on the contrary, windows and doors may be received, and no foundation timber. Patience, indeed, is a virtue in the construction forces.

Shingle roofs are found on a few of the older buildings, but corrugated iron roofing has proved more practical for the

lent pieces of furniture and other household fittings. Many such articles are of native mahogany and rosewood, which are remarkably cheap in Guatemala. Every building is equipped with a system of guttering for collecting the rainfall, which is stored in covered galvanized tanks, screened at the openings.

All residences are made with broad piazzas for out door living, and piazza screens are installed when necessary. The grounds about the Guatemala banana

TYPE OF FRUIT FARM BUILDINGS



Office of superintendent of plantations at Virginia, Guatemala

tropics and is used in all late construction for roofs and sometimes for siding. The carpenters and other artisans employed in all building operations are native Guatemalans or negroes. They work under the supervision of white overseers and their skill with tools is exceptional, considering their instruction and experience before coming to the fruit interests. The more experienced workmen in the shops turn out excel-

planter's home are dotted with lawns, palm trees and flowers. The coconut palm is a particularly attractive lawn ornament, as it grows very rapidly and also is productive. Rose bushes do well and add to the appearance of many of the homes. Several royal palms have been set out at manager's house, Virginia. All buildings in the district are painted slate color, with white trimmings and bright red roofs.

WHERE U. S. MERCHANDISE IS SOLD



General store supplying common wants of the people of Quirigua, Guatemala

SIXTY-MILE ROAD TO HELP VENEZUELAN IN STATE OF LARA

(Special to the Monitor)

CARACAS, Venezuela.—In a recent interview given to the press, Dr. Rafael Ruiz, the engineer in charge of the construction work on the projected highway between Barquisimeto and Carora, state of Lara, expresses the opinion that the road is bound fully to justify the expectations of the people of Lara, who for the last 20 years have been pressing the urgency of the road on the government.

It is the first section of this road from Comercio street, in Barquisimeto, to a place called Portachuelo de Baragua, that is especially interesting, according to the engineer, because it is to be turned into a first-class automobile road and the leading one in all Venezuela. Its length is some 30 miles, and it goes

by Mollotones and Pabia hills and Boca Ancha. The total length of the projected road is more than 60 miles, and it is to form part of a system comprising also a road projected from Carora to Cumarebo in the north, and in the south with the Yacarey road, which joins the road to the coast at Puerto Cabello. The Tocuyo river is to be crossed by a large bridge.

A great number of villages and towns are to be benefited by this road connecting Barquisimeto with Carora, including Bobare, Rio Tocuyo, Aregue, Arenales, Cambural, Curari, Bucarito, Ubedales and Pozo Salado. The entire region is well known for its sugar, coffee, corn and goatskins.

MINISTER MAY GO TO ARGENTINA

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia.—It is reported here that the Brazilian minister-resident in this capital, Dr. Silvino C. do Amaral, is to be appointed successor to Dr. Campos Salles as minister plenipotentiary in Buenos Aires. No confirmation of the report has yet been obtained.

BOLIVIA WAR HEAD WANTS AIRCRAFT THE MOST OF ALL

(Special to the Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—It is announced that the minister of war, General Zalles, has approached the committee for national propaganda with the proposal that the funds collected for the erection of a cartridge factory in this country be used instead for the purchase of aeroplanes. There is considerable speculation whether the change can be made conveniently, as in view of Bolivia's lack of a seaport and her dependence on alien territory to pass ammunition through, the cartridge factory project has hitherto been considered one of the most important features of the new military policy of the country.

CHILEAN SCULPTOR IN ARGENTINA

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Don Guillermo Cordoba, the Chilean sculptor, author of the monument to the Chilean independence hero, General O'Higgins, to be erected in this capital, is receiving a very cordial reception here.

DR. ALBERT HALE, of the Pan-American Union in Washington, who went to South America to attend the inauguration of one of the greatest railroad enterprises in the world, the Madeira-Mamore in the heart of the continent, is coming back by way of another new road of great interest. Properly speaking the course selected by Dr. Hale to cross the south Atlantic to the south Pacific is a combination of two projected transcontinental railroad routes and, curiously enough, they form the subject of the detailed item from Buenos Aires appearing on this page. Starting from Bahia Blanca, whose astonishing growth as a grain exporting port has been mentioned on these pages, Dr. Hale traveled over the Great Southern railway to Neuquen, capital of the territory of that name. Thence, instead of following the trace of its extension to the Chilean border, crossing the Andes at the pass of Pino Hachado, striking the Chilean railroads at Victoria and finally reaching the Pacific at Concepcion and Talcahuano, Dr. Hale turned south to the pass of Bariloche and crossed the Andes where that other transcontinental, or rather interoceanic, railroad starting from Port San Antonio, considerably south of Bahia Blanca, some day will join the Chilean railroad reaching from Valdivia inland toward the Andes.

In the report from Buenos Aires taking up in detail the projected connection between the Argentine and Chilean systems south of the present sole transandean railroad, stress is laid on the logical diversion of interior Argentine traffic from that country's ports on the Atlantic to the Chilean ports on the Pacific. In order to bring this about, however, those errors which made the Buenos Aires-Valparaiso railroad a failure must be avoided, and when it is recalled that those errors consisted largely in allowing the Argentine railroads eventually to dominate the traffic situation by the erection of a tariff wall, the economic side of the projected transcontinentals of the south appears considerably more complicated than the technical.

Seen at this distance the increasing railroad activities of southern Chile and Argentina are especially interesting because of the interoceanic rather than transcontinental character of the projected transandean roads, since the tapering southern extremity of South America reduces the distances to what might be called isthmian proportions. There is in this undoubtedly a promise that if the Panama canal is bound to diminish the importance of the straits of Magellan as a great international highway, the rapid communication between the two oceans by at least two and possibly three or four Patagonian railroads cannot but create new international transit interests in that rich corner of the world.

ARGENTINA MUCH INTERESTED IN RAILROADS TOWARD PACIFIC

Significance Is Attached Especially to Lines to Chilean Border, Link With Great Southern and Those Projected or Building to the South

(Special to the Monitor)

BAHIA BLANCA, A. R.—Growing interest in the railroad situation toward the Chilean border and the Pacific, not only in regard to the proposed linking of the Great Southern Railway from this port to the Andes via Neuquen, with the Chilean railroad system, but, generally, concerning all the lines building or projected to the south of here.

It is realized that to link the Great Southern with the Chilean system will divert the traffic of the rich territory of Neuquen from this port to one or more Chilean ports, because of the shorter haul to the Pacific, but on the other hand it will make Bahia Blanca the Atlantic terminus of a transcontinental railroad, with the Chilean ports of Lebu, Talcahuano (Concepcion) and possibly Llico as the Pacific termini. In view of the difficulties experienced on the present transcontinental, that is the transandean railway between Buenos Aires and Valparaiso, this southern road from here to the Pacific, via Neuquen and the Pino Hachado pass is considered particularly interesting.

Connection between the Argentine and

Chilean sections, it is pointed out on both sides of the harbor, would offer no great difficulties. According to a report submitted to the Chilean authorities by the harbor committee the Great Southern could be linked on the Chilean side at Pua and Curacautin with the railroad now being built inland from the port of Lebu and at present at Los Sauces. Further connection with the central railroad system of Chile by Traiguen and Victoria would give the road a second outlet on the Pacific, at Talcahuano (Concepcion) and even a third at Llico, about midway between Concepcion and Valparaiso. The port of Llico, however, is proposed for the Pacific terminus of a third transandean railroad, half way between the other two, as a continuation of the Argentine Great Western railway, via San Rafael and the Planchon pass.

Looking southward to the Patagonian railroad projects, it is pointed out that owing to unsatisfactory conditions on the transandean connecting Valparaiso with Buenos Aires, the public in Chile has for some time been interested in the southern pass at San Martin de los Andes as the easiest Andean route and that the construction of a railroad to connect with the Patagonian lines is agitated.

Such a line joining the Chilean and Argentine systems at Bariloche would give the territories of Rio Negro, Chubut, and even Santa Cruz Pacific outlets by the Chilean ports of Valdivia and Puerto Montt, and establish two new transcontinental, or rather interoceanic, routes. They are on the Argentine side, the railroad from San Antonio, an Atlantic port south of here, to San Carlos de Bariloche, on Lake Nahuel Huapi, traversing the territory of Santa Cruz, in the far south, which runs in a northwesterly direction, crossing the intervening territory of Chubut and joining the Rio Negro line at San Carlos de Bariloche.

These lines, however, while receiving close government attention, are seen to be only the beginning of the railroad possibilities of Patagonia in connection with the community of trade and transportation interests of Chile and Argentina.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—Samples of the newly discovered petroleum from the Santa Cruz de la Sierra region are to be sent to Panama and Bremen for exhibition purposes.

VALDIVIA, Chile.—A sugar refinery is being established on the Teja island, opposite here, by German interests. The raw material, consisting of high quality beet roots, will be brought from Germany.

ARICA, Chile.—It is learned with satisfaction that Congress has voted an appropriation of \$200,000 gold for preliminary work on the Arica-Zapiga railroad.

TEMUCO, Chile.—Advices from the capital say that Congress has passed the bill providing for adequate dredging of the Imperial river to improve navigation for the benefit of the wheat growing interests.

THEREZINA, Piauh, Brazil.—The irrigation program laid down by the two government commissions at Campo Maior in the north of the state, and Soa Raymundo Nonato in the south, includes the construction of reservoirs Cannaveleiras, municipality of Oeiras, on the Itahim river; Balceiras, municipality of Picos, on the Riachao river; Riachao da Areia, municipality of Valença, on the river of the same name; Recreo, in the same municipality, on the Tranqueiras river; Morro Baixo, same municipality on the Cocos river; Mamoeiro, municipality of Itamaraty, on the corrente; Furnas, municipality of Campo Maior, on the river of the same name; Bexiga, municipality of Altos, on the Sipo river; Anajas, municipality of Peripery, on the river of the same name.

PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATE TOURS SOUTH AMERICA

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Dr. Albert Hale, delegate of the Pan-American Union of Washington to the recent opening of the Madeira-Mamore railroad, came to this country on his way around South America by a novel route. Leaving Buenos Aires, he traveled south to Bahia Blanca, and from there took the Great Southern railway to Neuquen, continuing his overland journey by automobile to San Carlos de Bariloche, future terminus of the Great Southern, across the Andes to Lake Llanquihue, on the Chilean side, and from there to Valdivia.

Dr. Hale is leaving Valparaiso for Arica, whence he will go to La Paz over the new railroad, visit points in Bolivia, and proceed to Peru, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela. He expects to be back in New York in April.

ECUADOR IS TO BRING FINE ARTS TO ITS PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—The announcement is welcomed on all sides that a presidential decree, just issued, establishes a directorate of fine arts, to unify instruction in the fine arts in the national institutes, and to provide for the proper conservation of the archaeological and artistic patrimony of this republic in a national museum and in art galleries.

The new branch of the administration will form part of the ministry of instruction. Pending the passage of the law, the personnel will consist of a director, a secretary and an assistant, who will at once set to work and prepare the laws, rules and decrees called for in order to carry out the program intended by the government.

The New "Olympic"

FITTED WITH DOUBLE SIDES AND ADDITIONAL

Watertight Bulkheads EXTENDING FROM THE BOTTOM to the TOP OF THE VESSEL

Will Sail from NEW YORK April 12-May 3 And Regularly Thereafter

WHITE STAR LINE

Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool
Arabic, Mar. 11, 12 Noon; May 7, June 3.
Boston-Azores-Mediterranean
Canopic, Mar. 15, 3 P. M.; Apr. 26; Cretic, Apr. 28

LEYLAND LINE

Boston-Liverpool (Direct)
One Class Cabin Service (11) \$50.
Winifredian, Feb. 27, 3 P. M.
Devonian, Mar. 4; Canadian, Mar. 13
Bohemian, Mar. 25

OFFICE 84 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Telephone Main 4930

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

KRONPRINZESS CECILIE
March 4

PRINZ FRIEDRICH WILHELM
March 6

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

THE MEDITERRANEAN
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS (the new
fashion centre of Europe), GENOA and NAPLES

PRINZESS IRENE
March 1st

OELRICHS & CO., General Agents, 83-85 State St., Boston

New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.

CHANGE IN TIME

OF

Federal

Express

In Effect

Sunday, Mar. 2

The Federal Express, now leaving

Boston at 5:23 p. m., for Philadelphia,

Baltimore and Washington, will leave

at 5:52 p. m., due Washington 9:35

a. m. instead of 10:30 a. m.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.

Eastern Steamship Corporation

WINTER RATES

NOW IN EFFECT

BOSTON TO

Rockland, Camden,

Belfast, Castine,

Searport, Bucks,

port, Winterport,

and Mt. Desert.

Portland (Night Line)

5:00 P. M. from India

Wharf—Tuesday and

Friday—S. S. Belfast.

7:00 P. M. from Central

Wharf—Weekdays—

S. S. Camden and Gov.

Dingley.

9:00 A. M. from Central

Wharf—Monday—S. S.

Calvin Austin.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Offices; also Tourist offices on Washington Street.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

PARIS—LONDON—

ROTTERDAM

Twice-Weekly Sailings, Tues.

*Noordam Mar. 4

*Rydam Mar. 11

*Rotterdam Mar. 18

*Potomac Mar. 25

*PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE

Office 84 State St., Boston

Or any Local Agent

CUNARD LINE

Boston, Queenstown, Liverpool

IVERNIA, Mar. 4, 7 a. m.

New York, Fishguard, Liverpool

*CARMANIA, Mar. 1

MAURETANIA, March 5

*Calls at Queenstown

126 State Street. Tel. F. H. 4000

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

Regular Sailings to

LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

607 Boylston Street, Boston

THE

Hotel and Travel Dept.

OF THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

MONITOR

is always at your service

and is fully equipped to supply

about steamship lines, sailing

dates, train connections, hotel

accommodations, and will

make reservations and purchase

tickets to any point in the

world desired. The Hotel

and Travel Department is

always ready to give the

traveling public the full benefit

of its complete facilities.

Address

HOTEL AND TRAVEL

DEPARTMENT

Palmouth and St. Paul Sts.,

Boston.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COLORADO WOMAN wishes general work in city or country, or second hand; sleeping in. MISS LYDIE FARES, 28 Sussex st., Boston. 27

COLORADO SEAMSTRESS would help with mending, cutting, making or finishing; half days preferred \$25. Send postal. C. H. THOMPSON, 4 Riverside pl., Cambridge. 27

COMPANION-Refined, capable American woman wishes position as companion, attendant or assistant with light household duties. BROWN, 942 South st., Roslindale, Mass. 27

COMPANION for elderly lady (30), single, residence New Hampshire; Protestant; can furnish good references. Mention No. 5738, 27. MISS A. H. BROWN, 1000 Washington st. all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960. 27

COLORADO WOMAN wants laundry work in city or country, for two or three Saturdays. FANE HARRIS, 15 E. Lenox st., Boston. 27

COMPANION-Wanted, by refined young woman of experience a position of trust as companion, housekeeper and cheerful; or assistant in home, where well paid. References exchanged. GRACE L. WARREN, 1000 Washington st., Boston. 27

COMPANION-Refined, attendant, 28, single, residence Dennis; 87 work; would like position near Boston; high school graduate. Mention No. 5738, 27. MISS A. H. BROWN, 1000 Washington st. all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960. 27

COMPETENT English girl would like to be a companion, or to do housework, fully; good attendant. MISS A. HOLMES, care Dr. Boos, Clinton rd., Brookline. 27

COMPETENT COLORADO WOMAN would like to be a companion, or to do housework; people; can give reference. REBECCA KEATON, 1000 Washington st. all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 27

COMPETENT English girl would like to be a companion, or to do housework, fully; good attendant. MISS A. HOLMES, care Dr. Boos, Clinton rd., Brookline. 27

COOK wants position in the city. MOLLY BROWN, 63 Windsor st., Boston. 1

DAY WORK wanted, cleaning apartments, or doing odd jobs. Home nights. MARY LIZZIE WILLIAMS, 134 Sterling st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 277-27. 27

DAY'S WORK, \$1.50 a day and car fare; morning work, general work, go home at night. Home nights. MARY LIZZIE WILLIAMS, 134 Sterling st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 277-27. 27

DAY'S WORK, \$1.50 a day and car fare; morning work, laundry work to take home; home nights. MARY LIZZIE WILLIAMS, 134 Sterling st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 277-27. 27

DRESSMAKER, formerly with British suit dressmaker, first-class Boston experience, desires employment making or remodeling coats, suits, etc.; \$1 per day. MADAME AUGUST, 146 Essex st., Boston. 27

DRESSMAKER wants employment; thoroughly experienced in first-class work; tailoring, etc. Address: Mrs. J. M. BROWN, 1000 Washington st. all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960. 27

DRESSMAKER will go out; seamstress, ready to fitting; first-class Boston experience; \$1.50 day. M. CORMICK, 20 Claremont pk., Boston; tel. Tel. 2987-M. 27

DRESSMAKER desires employment; thoroughly experienced in first-class work; tailoring, etc. Address: Mrs. J. M. BROWN, 1000 Washington st. all) 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. OX. 2960. 27

DRESSMAKER would like position

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, would like position in hotel, lodging house; care of children; references. MRS. M. WATKINS, 184 Tremont st., Boston. 1

HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS—understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; also sewing. MRS. M. WATKINS, 184 Tremont st., Boston. 1

Well-trained little girl; small remuneration. FRANCES GOODWIN, 129 Linden st., Everett, Mass. 1

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman, 39, wishes position. MRS. ANGIE MAY, 3, 1/2 Washington, Malden, Mass. 1

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION wanted in small, refined family, or sewing by day, or in office evenings. SUE L. BOSTON, 11, Boston, or phone R. 3508-W. 3

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted, as housekeeper. SUE L. BOSTON, 11, WASHINGTON, Malden, Mass. 3

HOUSEKEEPER—A position as housekeeper, for two adults or one woman, wanted by a young woman with a child; comfortable home desired rather than salary. MRS. J. G. GAGNE, 12, WELLS, 31 Lawrence st., Waltham. 3

WIDOW experienced in shampooing and hairdressing desires employment in private home. Address MISS J. TRAUTMAN, 120 Westchester, Roxbury, Mass. Phone ROX. 5-W. 1

WOMAN would like work to take home; work called for and delivered, done. E. LUCAS, 30 Vaughan av., Dorchester, Malden, Mass. 1

WOMAN (colored) wants washing to do home; lace curtains a specialty. E. WELLS, 656 Shawmut av., Roxbury. 1

WOMAN wants laundry work to do home. EMMA BROWN, 39 Dundee st., Tel. 2588-B, Boston. 1

WOMAN desires to lady traveling party; position desired by young woman; careful and adaptable; best of references. E. CHRISTIE, 28 Allston sq., Allston. 1

GREAT COLORED Girl desires light housework or morning or night work. MRS. MARTHA WIRFAX, 22 Windsor st., Boston. 1

GREAT COLORED Woman, first-class dressmaker, ready to work the day or night. A. E. SMITH, 32 Hancock st., Boston. 1

GREAT COLORED Woman desires plain cooking or assistant cooking; no washing; or near city. MARY ALICE HATT, 125-127, Windsor, Boston. 3

WOMAN would like a position as cook in city or out. MISS HENRIETTA LYWOOD, 83 Windsor st., Boston. 3

NICE LAUNDRESS—colored woman, who would like home, will call for the work. MISS EMMA CLEMENTS, 137 Northampton st., Boston. 1

OFFICE ASSISTANT (bookkeeper and clerk, 34), single, residence Lynn; \$12 per wk.; high school graduate. Mention No. 1000. K. RUELAND, 8, OXFORD ST., Boston. 1

WORK, 23, single, residence Weymouth, 4, grad.; mention 8880, FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free) 34, K. RUELAND st., Boston; tel. OX. 1

PERMANENT work wanted cleaning houses, buildings, etc., or would take morning or afternoon. Mrs. M. W. BROWN, 37 Weston st., Roxbury, Mass. 4

POSITION wanted with a home dressing, or experience in a home. MRS. GRIE ROAK, 40 Holbrook st., Waukegan, Ill. 1

WHICH SHOULD BE
CONSULTED

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

POSITION wanted as companion; experienced; willing to do any work; best of references. MISS L. A. ELLIS, 13 Rockville pk., Roxbury, Mass.

POSITION desired by mother and daughter to do together the work of a small house; competent and experienced; good references. MRS. RUTHERFORD, 121 Boston st., Boston, Mass.

POSITION wanted as bookkeeper or for clerical work. ALICE C. NICHOLS, 151 Walter st., Roslindale, Mass.

POSITION wanted by Protestant experienced dressmaker; seamstress; lady's maid; all kinds family household service; light duties; references; city or country. MISS M. B. KING, 104 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass.

POSITION wanted by trustworthy, capable American woman as housekeeper in family of 2 or 3 persons; couple preferred. HELENA A. RANDALL, 45 Waverly st., Malden, Mass.

PROTESTANT WOMAN wanted sewing in families; can give references. MRS. WILL COX, 41 Pembroke, Boston, Mass.

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as companion to elderly lady in Boston or elsewhere; efficient; no small children; experience. Address MISS JENNIE M. JOHNSON, 456 Main st., Malden, Mass.

REFINED YOUNG LADY desires office position; knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting; can furnish best of references and will do work. MISS HELEN M. BRYANT, 270 Center st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN, good seamstress or attendant; desires position; instruction; highest credentials. JENNIE E. FAIRBANKS, 711A Boylston st., Brookline, Mass.

RELIABLE PROTESTANT (51), single, will go as housekeeper at once for elderly people; efficient; no small children; Cambridge preferred; state particulars; wages. Call or write, M. S. Sweet, 25 Central st., Boston, Mass.

RELIABLE LAUNDRESS would like the washing to take home or go out; best of references. MRS. J. J. BROWN, 114 Shawmut av., suite 2, Boston.

SINGLE LADY in store, good appearing, 30, single, residence Everett, Mass., mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

SCOTCH GIRL wants position as housework, good cook and laundress; best references. MARY McCLUSKEY, 102 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS would like position with dressmaker or private family by the day; nice sewer and mender. L. L. LURE, 202 Massachusetts st., Malden, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wants work with dressmaker or in private families by the day. MRS. E. M. HARRIS, 102 Vernon st., Boston, Suite 20, or Tel. Trem. 1333 W.

SECRETARY OR GOVERNESS (35), single; residence Boston; \$35-40 monthly; board and laundry; special course in music; can furnish first-class references. Mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, residence Milton; 16 weeks; 3 months' experience; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WOMAN (middle-aged) would like work by the day; or would like a housekeeper's place in a small family. MRS. GRAY, 145 Mass. st., Newton, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER would like position in small family; not a maid's position; Boston or suburbs preferred. L. W. RICHARD, 10 High st., Eymouth, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes few hours work in morning or afternoon; will assist with sewing and mending. GERTIE GUNLAND, care Robinson, 184 Northampton st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED WOMAN wants child and to help with sewing; home night. EDITH M. BROWN, 27 Oak Grove ter., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL (16) wants situation as housework helper and care of small child; stay nights. BLUETTE LUCAS, 10 E. Lenox st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN would like position in small dry goods or periodical store; good experience; best of references. P. J. 107 Hill av., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 2222 Ros.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

YOUNG COLORED woman in detail office. Write to MISS ETHEL M. BUTLER, 27 Warwick st., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman would like position as housekeeper or maid in domestic's office. ANNA J. HARRIS, 137 Northampton st., suite 1, Boston.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; German graduate; 5 years' shop and office experience; expert designer of hydraulic turbines, marine engines and cranes; \$18 week. ALBRECHT GROSS, 197 Greene av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICIAN-Young man, experienced, desires steady work; private plant, office building, factory, etc.; good mechanic; reliable; useful all around; 24 hours experience on generator, elevators, motors and general repairs; references. F. LEWIS, 311 E. 25th st., New York.

GARDENER AND FLORESTA seeks situation; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, lawns, shrubbery, vegetables and fruit trees; age 28, married. A. WILKINSON, 4245 Franklin av., Philadelphia, 3.

GRANITE, MARBLE SETTER (maisonette) desires position in private family; stands desks. FREDERICK SHREYER, 73 Railroad av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAVING COMPLETED course in poultry husbandry at Cornell University, in fair sized poultry plant; best of references. L. O. HITCHCOCK, 284 W. Broadway, New York.

MAN DESIRES POSITION as sealer in paper box shop or as janitor in high class apartment house; references. HARRY ELWORTH JAMES WY, 42 E. 53d st., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAINTER and paper hanger wishes work by day; good references. CARL PETERSEN, 1297 Atlantic av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLUMBER, first-class mechanic, all round experience; jobbing, overhauling, repairs, reliable references; city, country. WILLIAM MACK, 206 East 18th st., New York.

PIESSMAN, cylinder, job 18 years' experience, half-tone, color, cigarette, catalogues, booklets, etc. J. McDONNELL, 102 10th st., New York.

REFINED YOUNG COLORED MAN wants position as valet or similar work; fairly educated; good references. J. DURANT, 64 W. 133rd st., New York city.

REPRESENTATIVE would like to represent reliable house in Philadelphia; have experience and ability to get trade for new goods. HERBERT S. WELLS, 10th st., New York.

SALESMAN desires position; experienced on hardware and machinery lines, also electrical and plumbing; good references. FREDERICK L. DEVO, 507 McDonough st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS, first-class, desires employment by day remodeling and repairing; 24 hours' experience. EDWIN BROWN, 200 E. 10th st., New York.

SOCIAL SECRETARY-Young woman desires position for social functions in private family; good references. STELLA MAY CLARK, 532 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary and office exp.; desires position in home or office; \$22 a week. ALICE PALMER, 605 West 181st st., New York city.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper in private family, by refined, competent woman. MRS. A. K. DICK, the Hamilton, New York.

WANTED-Position for girl (21) chambermaid. MISS ANNA ZOLLER, 333 E. 12th st., New York city.

WANTED-Position as practical attendant or as housekeeper by refined young Englishwoman with experience. MRS. DANIELS, 505 West 124th st., New York.

WASHING to take home; good laundress; price reasonable; city or suburbs; sent with good references. HARRY JONES, 364 Gilbert st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT, accustomed to travel, desires permanent position as companion, chauffeur or matron; references. MRS. GRACE JACKSON, 355 W. 57th st., New York city.

YOUNG WOMAN, cheerful and adaptable, desires position as companion or attendant in home or office; good references. Address MRS. J. BINDER, 203 Victoria av., Atlantic City, N. J.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, reliable and ambitious, would like to learn the art of painting and decorating. PHILIP S. LYNCH, 113 West 100th st., New York.

YOUNG COLORED MAN (17) wants position as janitor or porter; good references. EDWARD FREEMAN, 2 E. Maple av., Orange, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 24 years' experience, grocery business, desires position as buyer or assistant buyer. JAMES H. WHITE, 316 W. 61st st

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS WITH CUTS: 1 TO 12 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$2.10;
13 TO 25 TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.65;
OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a wide-spread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has generally produced satisfactory results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

PER INCH FOR ADVERTISEMENTS, WITHOUT CUT: FOR ONE OR TWO TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.65; FOR THREE OR MORE TIMES (PER INSERTION), \$1.40.

REAL ESTATE

Rich Corporation Farm
FINE, 300 acres, irrigated, on through R. R. river front, surplus water; good location; market: contains over 2,000,000 tons coal (\$30 feet down); 6 miles from county seat; good for alfalfa, sugar beets, potatoes, fruits, live stock; value above \$30,000; owners unable to handle alone; will put land at \$15,000 against \$15,000 cash to clear and improve entire tract, develop fully; satisfactory references. Address GREGORY, 1476 Broadway, New York City.

BEAUTIFUL FARM
12 a. good land, 3 a. swamp for cranberry bog; 2-story house 35x42; 8 rooms, one room for store 20x37; barn 25x30; buildings new 8 yrs. ago; near church, post office and schools; must be sold before Mar. 1; price \$3000. Address Box 27, Carver, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO
WE HAVE HAD 25 years' experience in handling high grade investment and residence properties. Can offer in these lines some of the most attractive bargains. We maintain a most efficient rental department. We also have on hand money to loan on real estate at lowest rates.
J. GRANTON PARKER & CO.,
60 W. Washington Street, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE—FLORIDA
SMALL TRACT choice citrus fruit land in highland lake region of Florida, touching main line railroad Jacksonville to Tampa; 230-foot elevation; two miles from Auburndale. Write CAPT. A. E. HINES, Mgr. Auburndale Branch Florida Citrus Exchange, Auburndale, Fla.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
MONEY TO LOAN
ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON, 105 N. 2nd Street, St. Louis.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA
DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY.
Private house for sale. 2813 Oxford st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CALIFORNIA LANDS
SURVAYS AND REPORTS made for intending investors in California lands and securities by a civil engineer of 25 years' experience; refer to any San Francisco bank. INVESTMENT BROS., 1000 Market St., San Francisco.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Perhaps I have mentioned it before but in this case repetition will do no harm. Hilton's criticism of us as a golfing nation was that we are too fond of records; the slaves as it were of the pencil and card. Personally I agree with him though I acknowledge the fascination of trying to lower the figures for the course. "There is a variety of opinions as to the value and importance of record scores in golf," says Mark Allerton in the World of Golf.

Some people view such creations with a great deal of relish and a certain amount of veneration. "Very good 74 by Ray," they say at the end of the exhibition contest, "but Vardon went around in 69 last July. That's the record." To which the response may be an interrogative grunt, which the person of quick hearing knows to be meant for an unemotional and non-committal "Oh?" The man who replies in this manner to information that is evidently intended to thrill is not altogether indifferent to records; but is simply a section of the community who frankly considers records, and says that they are so much nonsense and that they are no worth, since the positions of teeing grounds are constantly altered, while hazards are always being added—or subtracted.

We know golfers who would be displeased if they thought there existed any danger of their names being blazoned forth in connection with the accomplishment of records. Is there not the story of the staunch Guy Elsie? He was about to drive from the eighteenth teeing ground at Methuen when he was informed by his caddy that he needed to do the last hole in 4 in order to beat the record. "A 4?" he inquired tremulously, "well, this is the way to beat records," and turning round he drove his ball in the direction precisely opposite to that which the proper play demanded.

Presumably, however, records have some interest. They may be nothing more than trifles, the mere froth of a champion's life on the links, but matters that the public regards them as matters of some consequence is hinted by the fact that they rear their heads in profusion in the annuals devoted to the game. There is hardly a club which refrains from mentioning the record for its course. No doubt it is asked to do so, and responds with great good politeness, but the fact that its officials know that record, and have testimony to its accomplishment in the form of the marked card, either on the notice board or in the secretary's drawer, indicates that there is interest in the subject. That being so, it is meet and proper that there should be uniformity of practise and agreement of interpretation in regard to the meaning of the word "record."

In this connection, it is refreshing to observe that the Royal Cinque Ports Club of Deal, has issued a statement in regard to a score recently made on their links. The original report intimated that Ben Nicholls, playing with J. B. Walker of Folkestone, has gone round in 70—one stroke better than the record, held by Tom Ball. As to the excellence of the score there can be no question, but what the Royal Cinque Ports Club desires to make clear is that it is not a record since it was made from the ordinary tees and not the championship tees, from which Ball had to drive when he accomplished his record. We presume, moreover, that Nicholls was taking part in a match and not undergoing the ordeal of a media round.

The rules of golf committee, who grow bolder every year, recently com-

mitted themselves to something in the nature of an authoritative pronouncement concerning the character and qualities of that dainty morsel, the record. They said that "the accepted definition of a record score is one made in an ordinary scoring competition with the holes and tees in the proper medal position." Now, inasmuch as the rules committee say that this is accepted, it is reasonable to suppose that they accept it. They do not blatantly declare that they take any such responsibility, but it is clear that somebody accepts it, and that they find the idea distinctly likeable, so that they are accessories either before or after the fact. That being so, we may claim to have secured the refuge of a little official light on the subject."

D. B. MAC MILLAN TALKS OF PEARY

Donald B. MacMillan, who was with Rear Admiral Peary on his expedition to the north pole, told his tale to the members and guests of the New England Women's Press Association on Wednesday night at the Boston Art Club. There were pictures of scenes, events and people and a talk full of interest. He said Hanson went to the pole with Peary, while the others one by one were turned back with the sleds and dogs, their service ended because Hanson was the best man.

Miss Driver sang two groups of songs, and supper was served and an opportunity to meet the president of the association, Mrs. Ida May Pierce; Miss Brainerd, the hostess of the evening, and Mr. MacMillan followed.

PEACE DELEGATES SAY "AU REVOIR"
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Before leaving for the east Dr. Danef, Monsieur Venezoles, Monsieur Novokovics and Monsieur Mijuskovich issued the following farewell message to the English people:

"We thank the British nation from the bottom of our hearts for the warmth of their hospitality.

"The welcome accorded to us was everywhere marked by that courteous deference which is the heritage of those born in the land of all that is great; in the land of justice and freedom.

"We could never say goodbye to a nation that has shown us such widespread sympathy. We can only say 'Au revoir.'"

D. OF R. ENTERTAIN
An entertainment followed the sale and luncheon conducted by the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution at the Parker house Wednesday. Those taking part were: Florence Thompson, reader; Marion J. Henderson, soprano; Abbie J. Conley, alto; Lillian V. Bentley, soprano; Lilla O. Crocker, contralto, and Mabelle C. Bentley, accompanist.

SEAMEN'S BILL REPORTED
WASHINGTON—Favorable report was made Wednesday to the Senate from the committee on commerce on the seamen's involuntary servitude bill, abolishing the involuntary restraint now imposed upon American seamen in foreign ports and requiring more adequate manning of merchant vessels with skilled seamen.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.
The fastest selling household article of the year. \$25 to \$50 a week. Success assured. Write for particulars today.
"LITTLE WONDER" MFG. CO.,
Urbana, Illinois.

HAVE YOU a few hours to spare? We want men or women in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample, 400 per cent profit. G. C. MFG. CO., (Dept. 360), 20 Warren st., New York.

LAWYERS
WILLIAM DONAHUE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
1 Liberty Street, New York

WILLIAM C. MAYNE
Attorney and Counselor at Law
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counselor
29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY
DR. JOHN C. PURDIE
6015 N. Clark Street
Phone Edgewater 2651 Chicago

ROOMS
NEWBURY ST., 259—Nicely furnished large and small rooms. Running water. Telephone.

3 ROOMS, fur. for light housekeeping; private bath, laundry privileges; fine location; \$20 per mo. including light and heat. 10 Greenough ave., Jamaica Plain.

ROOMS—NEW YORK
BUSINESS WOMAN, alone in attractive apartment, has room with home privileges for refined, congenial lady; references exchanged; write for appointment. Apt. 32, 505 West 143d st., New York.

UPHOLSTERING AND MATTRESSES
FURNITURE REPAIRED and upholstered; old hair mattresses made over like new. Phone Mad. 3322. JACOB UMLAUF, Richmond, Va.

TOURS
IF YOU WOULD CARE to be one of a party of five going abroad for summer, 85 days best hotels, \$25, 9 countries, also trip \$25, communicate S. E. CONNELLY, 282 Rugby Rd., Brooklyn, New York.

POULTRY

Your Country Estate
will be doubly attractive if you have a few pheasants, partridges or ornamental ducks. These birds are as hardy as domestic fowl. We have a complete stock at attractive prices.
THE
Park & Pollard Co.
71 Canal St., Boston

6x8 PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE, \$15
COLONY HOUSE, \$3.50
Includes Sprouter, Shipping Coops, Training Coops, Nests, etc.
Write for Free Circular.
F. C. YOUNG BOX CO., Randolph, Mass.

POULTRY
AND EGGS FOR HATCHING
We maintain:
1st—That we have the best Poultry Breeding Stock in the world.
2nd—That we are specialists and experts.
As a result of these conditions we can deliver strong chicks to most of the states and eggs to all. We take all risk up to the time that the chick is safely in your possession. My free "Chick Book" tells all about us; also how to brood and care for little chicks. Gladly send it to all who are interested.
Day-old Chicks.....15c each
Delivered to our express office
Eggs, per 15.....\$2.25
Delivered free by parcel post
SETH H. LEACH, Proprietor
Crowhurst Mammoth Hatchery
Westport Station, Kansas City, Mo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. & R. C. W. Orlingtons and S. C. Anonas; also a few R. C. O. cockers. QUEEN POULTRY FARM, Box 225, Washington, Ill.

FOR SALE NOW—W. Rock and S. C. Red chicks, \$15 per 100; older, 5c more per week each; satisfaction guaranteed. ALLEN'S HATCHERY, Waltham, Mass.

RICH MEADOW FARM—Wyandotte
and Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching, \$7 hundred. R. D. S. Framingham, Mass.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS
Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

FURNITURE—CINCINNATI
McALPIN'S GREAT FEBRUARY Furniture Sale
Now Going On
Reductions average 10 to 20 per cent on the plainest marked prices. See daily papers.
The McAlpin Store
1000 First National Bank Bldg.

TAILORS—CINCINNATI
The Busy Little Tailor Shop
Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that Are Right.

The B. R. Dunn Co.
411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.
PHOTOGRAPHS—CINCINNATI
That Old Daguerreotype
TIN-TYPE OR PAID PHOTOGRAPH can be artistically and clearly reproduced, while preserving the character and quaintness of the original. Write me about it today. Arrangements for sittings at the studio or at your residence made by appointment.
TOEFFERT, Photographer
325 FOURTH AVE. EAST, CINCINNATI, O.

NEW ZEALAND LABOR AGAINST EMPIRE FORCE
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A telegram from Christchurch, New Zealand, has been received by Keir Hardie, M. P., from the labor party repudiating the statement made by James Allen, the Dominion minister of defence, at the inspection of the battleship New Zealand at Portsmouth, to the effect that the opinion of New Zealand was that it was not sufficient to sacrifice material only to the empire's needs; they must give men too, and men would be forthcoming when they could afford it. The telegram ran as follows: "The combined labor forces of New Zealand repudiate Allen's offer of expeditionary force, and strongly oppose the compulsory defence act."

OPORTO HONORS PORTUGAL'S HEAD
(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON—The personal popularity of President Arriaga has been well evidenced by the reception that was accorded him on his recent visit to Oporto. Many thousands of people assembled at the railway station to greet him on his arrival; and at a dinner afterwards, given at the Palacio da Bolsa, both the premier and the former premier were present. The President afterwards attended a gala performance at the theater, to which he drove through streets illuminated in honor of his visit.

WOLLASTON FORMS BETTERMENT BODY
Wollaston Improvement Association was organized Wednesday night at a largely attended meeting. Senator John J. McDevitt addressed the meeting, speaking of certain bills for the improvement of the town which he had introduced into the Legislature, and saying he had secured reconsideration for them and will vigorously support them.

These officers were chosen: William D. Sanford, president; W. E. Robinson, Theodore Duplessis and W. Y. Sherman, vice-presidents; George B. Curran, secretary; A. J. Storer, treasurer.

FORM SCHOOL ALUMNAE CHAPTER
Former pupils of Miss Capen's School for Girls at Northampton began organization of a Boston chapter of the school's alumnae association at a luncheon held at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday. There were 75 persons present.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS
AND EGGS FOR HATCHING
We maintain:
1st—That we have the best Poultry Breeding Stock in the world.
2nd—That we are specialists and experts.
As a result of these conditions we can deliver strong chicks to most of the states and eggs to all. We take all risk up to the time that the chick is safely in your possession. My free "Chick Book" tells all about us; also how to brood and care for little chicks. Gladly send it to all who are interested.
Day-old Chicks.....15c each
Delivered to our express office
Eggs, per 15.....\$2.25
Delivered free by parcel post
SETH H. LEACH, Proprietor
Crowhurst Mammoth Hatchery
Westport Station, Kansas City, Mo.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S. & R. C. W. Orlingtons and S. C. Anonas; also a few R. C. O. cockers. QUEEN POULTRY FARM, Box 225, Washington, Ill.

FOR SALE NOW—W. Rock and S. C. Red chicks, \$15 per 100; older, 5c more per week each; satisfaction guaranteed. ALLEN'S HATCHERY, Waltham, Mass.

RICH MEADOW FARM—Wyandotte
and Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching, \$7 hundred. R. D. S. Framingham, Mass.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS
Persons may leave advertisements at 1608 First National Bank Bldg.

FURNITURE—CINCINNATI
McALPIN'S GREAT FEBRUARY Furniture Sale
Now Going On
Reductions average 10 to 20 per cent on the plainest marked prices. See daily papers.
The McAlpin Store
1000 First National Bank Bldg.

TAILORS—CINCINNATI
The Busy Little Tailor Shop
Superior Custom Tailoring at Prices that Are Right.

The B. R. Dunn Co.
411 MAIN ST., CINCINNATI, O.
PHOTOGRAPHS—CINCINNATI
That Old Daguerreotype
TIN-TYPE OR PAID PHOTOGRAPH can be artistically and clearly reproduced, while preserving the character and quaintness of the original. Write me about it today. Arrangements for sittings at the studio or at your residence made by appointment.
TOEFFERT, Photographer
325 FOURTH AVE. EAST, CINCINNATI, O.

NEW ZEALAND LABOR AGAINST EMPIRE FORCE
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—A telegram from Christchurch, New Zealand, has been received by Keir Hardie, M. P., from the labor party repudiating the statement made by James Allen, the Dominion minister of defence, at the inspection of the battleship New Zealand at Portsmouth, to the effect that the opinion of New Zealand was that it was not sufficient to sacrifice material only to the empire's needs; they must give men too, and men would be forthcoming when they could afford it. The telegram ran as follows: "The combined labor forces of New Zealand repudiate Allen's offer of expeditionary force, and strongly oppose the compulsory defence act."

OPORTO HONORS PORTUGAL'S HEAD
(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON—The personal popularity of President Arriaga has been well evidenced by the reception that was accorded him on his recent visit to Oporto. Many thousands of people assembled at the railway station to greet him on his arrival; and at a dinner afterwards, given at the Palacio da Bolsa, both the premier and the former premier were present. The President afterwards attended a gala performance at the theater, to which he drove through streets illuminated in honor of his visit.

WOLLASTON FORMS BETTERMENT BODY
Wollaston Improvement Association was organized Wednesday night at a largely attended meeting. Senator John J. McDevitt addressed the meeting, speaking of certain bills for the improvement of the town which he had introduced into the Legislature, and saying he had secured reconsideration for them and will vigorously support them.

These officers were chosen: William D. Sanford, president; W. E. Robinson, Theodore Duplessis and W. Y. Sherman, vice-presidents; George B. Curran, secretary; A. J. Storer, treasurer.

FORM SCHOOL ALUMNAE CHAPTER
Former pupils of Miss Capen's School for Girls at Northampton began organization of a Boston chapter of the school's alumnae association at a luncheon held at the Hotel Bellevue yesterday. There were 75 persons present.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

PRUSSIAN TAX
RESULT ANALYZED
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—In Prussia the income tax is graduated, and those people having less than £45 a year are exempt. Recent statistics show that 16,000,000 people paid no income tax. Further figures show that in 1911-12 out of a population of 40,236,830, only 6,906,497 were called upon to pay income tax, and of that number 6,122,621 had a smaller income tax than £150. There were 364,877 persons with incomes between £150 and £225; whilst 125,077, or 1.8 per cent, were in receipt of incomes exceeding £475 per annum.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

PRUSSIAN TAX
RESULT ANALYZED
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—In Prussia the income tax is graduated, and those people having less than £45 a year are exempt. Recent statistics show that 16,000,000 people paid no income tax. Further figures show that in 1911-12 out of a population of 40,236,830, only 6,906,497 were called upon to pay income tax, and of that number 6,122,621 had a smaller income tax than £150. There were 364,877 persons with incomes between £150 and £225; whilst 125,077, or 1.8 per cent, were in receipt of incomes exceeding £475 per annum.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

PRUSSIAN TAX
RESULT ANALYZED
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—In Prussia the income tax is graduated, and those people having less than £45 a year are exempt. Recent statistics show that 16,000,000 people paid no income tax. Further figures show that in 1911-12 out of a population of 40,236,830, only 6,906,497 were called upon to pay income tax, and of that number 6,122,621 had a smaller income tax than £150. There were 364,877 persons with incomes between £150 and £225; whilst 125,077, or 1.8 per cent, were in receipt of incomes exceeding £475 per annum.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

PRUSSIAN TAX
RESULT ANALYZED
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—In Prussia the income tax is graduated, and those people having less than £45 a year are exempt. Recent statistics show that 16,000,000 people paid no income tax. Further figures show that in 1911-12 out of a population of 40,236,830, only 6,906,497 were called upon to pay income tax, and of that number 6,122,621 had a smaller income tax than £150. There were 364,877 persons with incomes between £150 and £225; whilst 125,077, or 1.8 per cent, were in receipt of incomes exceeding £475 per annum.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

PRUSSIAN TAX
RESULT ANALYZED
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—In Prussia the income tax is graduated, and those people having less than £45 a year are exempt. Recent statistics show that 16,000,000 people paid no income tax. Further figures show that in 1911-12 out of a population of 40,236,830, only 6,906,497 were called upon to pay income tax, and of that number 6,122,621 had a smaller income tax than £150. There were 364,877 persons with incomes between £150 and £225; whilst 125,077, or 1.8 per cent, were in receipt of incomes exceeding £475 per annum.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

PRUSSIAN TAX
RESULT ANALYZED
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—In Prussia the income tax is graduated, and those people having less than £45 a year are exempt. Recent statistics show that 16,000,000 people paid no income tax. Further figures show that in 1911-12 out of a population of 40,236,830, only 6,906,497 were called upon to pay income tax, and of that number 6,122,621 had a smaller income tax than £150. There were 364,877 persons with incomes between £150 and £225; whilst 125,077, or 1.8 per cent, were in receipt of incomes exceeding £475 per annum.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

PRUSSIAN TAX
RESULT ANALYZED
(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany—In Prussia the income tax is graduated, and those people having less than £45 a year are exempt. Recent statistics show that 16,000,000 people paid no income tax. Further figures show that in 1911-12 out of a population of 40,236,830, only 6,906,497 were called upon to pay income tax, and of that number 6,122,621 had a smaller income tax than £150. There were 364,877 persons with incomes between £150 and £225; whilst 125,077, or 1.8 per cent, were in receipt of incomes exceeding £475 per annum.

Advertisements
Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Sim's
TRADE MARK
MALTED WHEAT
Will be awarded a regular place on your breakfast menu, to the delight of your whole family, once you learn of its DELIGHTFUL FLAVOR and WHOLE-SOME NOURISHING qualities.
As a part of our 1913 advertising appropriation, we have arranged to send a full sized package of SIMS MALTED WHEAT to any post office address in the U. S. A. via prepaid parcel post on receipt of 25 cents, if your grocer fails to supply it.
(Send coin or parcel postage.)

NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON
Ordinances of 1912 Chapter 10
Concerning
Park and Recreation Department

Be it ordained by the City Council of Boston, as follows:
Section 1. The park and recreation department, which is hereby established, shall be under the charge of a board of park and recreation commissioners to consist of three members, one of whom shall be a landscape engineer or an architect of not less than five years' experience, familiar with the theory and practice of designing, laying out and maintaining parks. The chairman shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum, and the other two members shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum. The other members shall serve without pay.

Section 2. The mayor shall appoint said three commissioners in accordance with the provisions of sections nine and ten of chapter four hundred and eighty-six of the acts of the year 1909, and shall designate one of said commissioners as chairman. The first appointments shall be for terms of one, two and three years, respectively, and succeeding appointments shall be for the term of three years.

Section 3. The said board shall exercise and perform all the duties herein enumerated, and all other powers and duties not herein specifically enumerated which are required by existing laws and ordinances to be exercised and performed by the park commissioners, the superintendent of public grounds, the superintendent of the bath department, and the trustees of the bath department, and shall be deemed to act as and for said park commissioners, the superintendent of public grounds and the trustees of the bath and music departments under existing contracts and in the completion of all unfinished public works, acts and matters relating to the park, public grounds, bath and music departments.

Section 4. Said board shall construct, improve, equip, supervise, and regulate the use of all parks, public grounds, playgrounds, baths and other places that have heretofore been under the charge and control of the park commissioners, the superintendent of public grounds, the superintendent of the bath department, or the trustees of the bath department, or that hereafter may be placed in the charge of the department, and that may be taken by purchase or otherwise; and such other parks, playgrounds, public grounds, ways, or means for outdoor recreation as may be placed in the charge of the department by the city, the board of metropolitan park commissioners, or the Legislature, or in any other manner.

Section 5. Said board shall have the care and supervision of all trees belonging to the city; shall trim all shade trees standing in the street so that they shall not interfere with public travel; shall trim out all orders of the street commissioners made after public notice and hearing to remove trees standing in the street; shall upon request of the officer having charge of the public lamps trim in such manner as said officer may require any tree which interferes with the proper lighting of a street, and shall cause all statutes and ordinances for the protection of trees, parkways, playgrounds and streets formerly under its charge shall continue in force until changed by said board, with the approval of the city council; and said board, with the approval of the city council, may establish from time to time regulations for the use and government of said parks, parkways, playgrounds, streets, buildings and all premises in its charge. Whoever violates any such regulation shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence, and not only the person actually doing the prohibited thing but also his employer and every person concerned in so doing shall be punished by such fine.

Section 6. The board shall have the charge and control of the selection of public music to be given for parades, concerts, public celebrations and other purposes under appropriations of the city council; shall determine the parties to furnish the same, make the contracts, and expend the moneys to be paid from the city treasury, for such music, and perform all other duties given by statute or ordinance to the former board of music trustees.

Section 7. Said board shall have the charge and control of the selection of public music to be given for parades, concerts, public celebrations and other purposes under appropriations of the city council; shall determine the parties to furnish the same, make the contracts, and expend the moneys to be paid from the city treasury, for such music, and perform all other duties given by statute or ordinance to the former board of music trustees.

Section 8. The rules and regulations heretofore adopted by the park commission for the use and government of the parks, parkways, playgrounds, streets, buildings and all premises in its charge. Whoever violates any such regulation shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence, and not only the person actually doing the prohibited thing but also his employer and every person concerned in so doing shall be punished by such fine.

Section 9. The board shall create two divisions of said department, namely, a park division and a recreation division. Each division shall be in charge of a deputy commissioner who shall devote his whole time to the work and who shall receive an annual salary of not more than four thousand two hundred dollars. Said board shall appoint a secretary, the deputy commissioners, engineers, physicians, subordinates and employees and define their powers and duties and fix the amount of their compensation.

Section 10. Chapter seven, chapter twenty-six, chapter twenty-eight, and chapter thirty-three of the Revised Ordinances of 1908 and all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 11. Section five of chapter three of the Revised Ordinances of 1908 is hereby amended by striking out the following words: "the superintendent of public grounds, four thousand dollars," and inserting in place thereof the following: "chairman of the park and recreation commission, seventy-five hundred dollars."

Section 12. Sections one and two of this ordinance shall take effect upon its passage, and all other sections shall take effect upon the appointment of said commissioners becoming operative in accordance with the provisions of section ten of chapter four hundred and eighty-six of the acts of the year 1909.

In City Council, January 27, 1913.
Passed, JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.
Approved, January 27, 1913.
JOSEPH F. FITZGERALD, Mayor.
A true copy. Attest:
JAMES DONOVAN, City Clerk.

PAINTING AND DECORATING
OTTO F. BAHN, Painting and Decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 City-bourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1635.

Real Estate Market News



T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Final disposition has been made of the old amusement corner of Tremont row and Howard street. Contracts have been awarded for the erection of the modern office building to replace the structures that have stood there for many years, and a long lease made of the theater which is to stand on the site.

Papers have gone to record transferring the estate at 1-4 Tremont row, junction of Howard street and 16-22 Howard street, from Ida V. Whitney to the Tremont Row Realty Trust, Gerald G. E. Street and George U. Crocker, trustees. The lot of land contains 17,364 square feet and is assessed for \$738,000. The buildings on the lot have already been razed to make way for the erection of an office building under plans prepared by Clarence H. Blackall, architect, with stores on the first floor and a theater in the rear, having an entrance from Tremont row. Contract for the building has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Construction Company.

The trustees have concluded a lease of the theater which will have a seating capacity of about 3000 for a long term of years to Max. Shoolman and Nathan Gordon, who are interested in a number of theaters throughout the country. These negotiations were consummated in the office of Codman & Street, 15 State street.

WEST END PURCHASE MADE

Property at 31 Minot street, junction of Billerica street, West End, has changed hands. It consists of a 3 1/2-story brick building on 1000 square feet of land, assessed in the name of Max. Zax for \$10,100. The land value is \$3000. Hyman Katz is the buyer.

DORCHESTER REALTY SOLD

One of the estates sold in this section today was owned by Ada T. Hayden, at 1537 Blue Hill avenue, junction of Rensselaer street, where a frame house and lot and the adjoining lot of ground, containing about 12,000 square feet. The total valuation is \$3600, including \$3100 on the ground.

HIGH OFFICES GOING FAST

It is interesting to read, even in this advanced age, of the fact that leaves have been made on the thirty-ninth floor of an office building; but speaking of the Woolworth building in New York city, such a statement seems perfectly natural because it is the tallest building in the world, and space is being taken rapidly, considering the enormous amount being offered. The building is practically finished, but will not be formally opened to the public until May 1.

OLD SOUTH SONS ELECT OFFICERS

SALEM, Mass.—Old South chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, held its annual meeting at the Salem Club Wednesday night. The one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the retreat of Colonel Leslie from North bridge, Salem, was celebrated.

Following are the officers chosen: President, Albert R. Robinson of Peabody; vice-presidents, Osborne Leach of Hawthorne and Francis S. Beckford of Beverly; secretary, Frank S. Perkins of Middleton; treasurer, Francis N. Hathaway of Salem; registrar, Andrew W. Nichols of Danvers; executive committee, Shepard D. Gilbert, Walter P. Richardson, Charles P. Ropes, Lawrence W. Jenkins, all of Salem. The speakers were E. S. Crandon, president of the state society, and Robert S. Rantoul.

MAYOR INVITES FRIENDLY SUIT

SALEM, Mass.—Mayor Hurley yesterday invited any citizen to bring a friendly injunction suit against him restraining him from making appointments of permanent firemen, police lieutenant, sergeant and inspectors, which are now vacant and which need to be filled.

The mayor recently appointed John J. Carr as captain. His authority to do so was questioned, it being asserted that he has the right to appoint the city marshal, but that the charter specifically provides that the charter employees shall be appointed by the city marshal. No formal action was taken, however, and Mr. Carr is serving. The same question now arises in regard to the other appointments.

ROBERT W. KELSO TO SPEAK

Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the state board of charities, will be the speaker at the meeting of the study class of the civil service reform department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to be held in Boston public library next Saturday.

PROF. SWAIN TO TALK SUBWAYS

"The New Subways of Boston" will be the topic of an address to be given before the Master Builders Association at noon tomorrow. Prof. George F. Swain of the civil engineering department of Harvard is to be the speaker.

SUBJECT IS "WHITE HILLS"

"Charm of the White Hills" is the subject of a free illustrated lecture to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston public library at 8 o'clock tonight by George N. Cross.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Max Zax to Hyman Katz, Minot and Billerica sts.; q. \$1.
Marianne H. Eyre et al. to Henry P. Blumey, Mt. Vernon and Hancock sts.; q. \$1.
DORCHESTER
Ida V. Whitney to Tremont Row Realty Trust, Tremont row and Howard st.; q. \$1.
Alexander Nicholson, trustee, to Alexander Nicholson, Dartmouth pl.; d. \$100.
Faxon Heat & Power Co. to Boston Real Estate Trust, Faxon st.; 2 p.; q. \$1.
Mary M. McDonald to G. William Bartlett, Charles street; q. \$1.

KANT BOSTON
Bernard Home to Rebecca Barr et al., Saratoga st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Timothy F. Le Callo et al. to Giuseppe Nardone et al., Everett pl.; q. \$1.
ROXBURY
Ernest L. Adams to Holman Fristedt, Codman pk.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Thomas D. Nelson to Gustav L. H. Korlewsky, Dunbar av. and Moody st.; 3 lots; q. \$1.

Moody Land Trust to Edith S. Olson, Charles st.; 3 lots; q. \$1.
Robert Hamilton to Ellen Hayes, Olney st. and Geneva av.; q. \$1.
Ada C. Hayden to Emma B. K. White, Blue Hill av. and Rensselaer st.; Rensselaer st.; q. \$1.
Edmund White to Ada T. Hayden, River st.; q. \$1.
William H. Fitzpatrick to City of Boston, Norfolk and Chipman sts.; w.; \$112.

CHARLESTOWN
Mille H. Fullman to Bridget Croty, Bunker Hill st.; q. \$1.
Charles W. Woodbridge, Jr. to Bridget Croty, Bunker Hill st.; q. \$250.

CHELSEA
Fannie Berenstein to Frank Berenstein, Bellingham st.; 2 lots; q. \$1.
Laurielette V. Wheeler, trustee, to La-pelletre W. Wheeler, Pearl st.; d. \$50.
George H. Sanford to Frederick A. Sanford, Parkett st. and Spencer av.; w.; \$1.

WINTHROP
John F. Eddy to Adair L. Harris, Nahant av.; q. \$1.

REVERE
W. S. Tripp to Frank E. Youmans, Haskell av. and Everett; q. \$1.
Mary M. McDonald to Frank E. Youmans, Washington st.; q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building-commissioners of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Bromfield st., 40-46, ward 7; Loren D. Towle to Arthur H. Bowditch, brick office and store; w.; \$10,000.
Bryant st., 115, and Bay View pl., 19; United Drug Co., Wheelwright, Haven & Co.; 2 lots; w.; \$10,000.
R. O. & A. C. brick signal tower.
Orleans st., 24; W. W. Wiczak; frame dwelling.
Morton st., 72, ward 24; Carl Thomsen, J. H. Taylor; alter hotel.
Huntington av., ward 10; H. F. Winslow, Henry Bailey Alden; alter tenements.
Grove st., 29, ward 11; Mamie Labovitz, M. M. Kaiman; alter tenements.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A special New Haven railroad train consisting of combination and private cars occupied by vice-president A. R. Whaley and staff arrived at South station last night from an inspection trip as far west as Maybrook, N. Y.

The bridge department of the Boston & Maine will give the new Charles river drawbridge at North station a test this morning.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road is rushing work on the Hall block signal system, which is being installed on the Brookline circuit for service early in March.

The Boston & Maine private car No. 355 occupied by Assistant Chief Engineer Fred C. Shepherd and party was attached to the Fitchburg division's Chicago express from North station at 9:30 o'clock this morning en route to Johnsonville, N. Y.

Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon of the Boston Terminal Company has a large force of electricians wiring the offices occupied by New Haven railroad timekeepers and train dispatchers on the second floor of South station.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine furnished extra equipment from North station to Beverly and return today for the accommodation of a large party of guests of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road moved 18 extra sleepers west for the Pullman Company early this morning for Buffalo and Pittsburgh distribution.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine road shipped three special train loads of soft coal to northern New England today.

DIVISION ON MAINE SOLE BILL

AUGUSTA, Me.—The committee on judiciary voted Wednesday night to present two reports on the act proposed to dissolve the corporation sole of the Roman Catholic church and to incorporate the several parishes. Six members signed the report "ought not to pass," while four members are on the report "ought to pass."

MR. WILSON NOT TO JOIN CLUB

WASHINGTON—Membership in the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, to which former President Roosevelt, President Taft, practically every member of the diplomatic corps and most of the high officials of the government belong, has been declined by President-elect Wilson.

Sufficient fresh groundfish reached T

wharf today to supply the out of town demand, and prices held firm. Fourteen vessels were at the pier with fish. Most of them were from shore grounds with small catches.

Arrivals: Steamer Swell, 25,000 pounds; schooners Matchless, 48,200; Mary C. Santos, 58,400; Natalie J. Nelson, 22,200; Josephine De Costa, 14,500; Manomet, 9000; Evelyn M. Thompson, 13,800; James and Esther, 10,900; Mary E. Sears, 15,200; Annie and Jennie, 3000; Mary P. Goulart, 18,900; Annie Perry, 20,900; Harriett, 6800, and Matthew S. Greer, 21,000. The Quabnapowitt came in late Wednesday with 14,000 pounds fresh halibut and 9000 pounds cod, which held over until today for sale.

Dealers' prices follow: Steak cod \$7.75 per hundredweight, market cod \$5.25, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$5.50, large hake \$7.75, medium hake \$5.25, and cusk \$3.25.

In tow of the tug Mary Arnold, the fishing schooner Jessie Costa, which collided with the fisherman Eleanor De Costa, at Provincetown Monday night, reached Gloucester and was hauled out on the marine railway today. The tug Orion brought the Eleanor De Costa to Gloucester, and she also was hauled out. Both vessels were damaged considerably and were leaking.

Repairs to the steamship Swanee of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company, which was damaged by fire recently at Savannah, will be made at Baltimore. The vessel will first proceed from the Georgian city and discharge her cargo at Jacksonville, Fla. The hull of the Swanee was not damaged. The passengers continued their trip to the South by rail. Among them were Miss E. A. Cabana of Worcester, Mass. and Mrs. and G. H. Pickett and G. L. Pickett of Beverly, Mass.; Dr. H. Holbrook of Concord, N. H., and Mr. and Mrs. Hayward of Concord, N. H.; N. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell of Pittsfield.

As consuls on board the Boston steamer L. V. Stoddard due to arrive at New York next week from Seville, Spain, are Captain Vallis and the crew of five of the British schooner Mary A. Whalen, abandoned at sea when en route from Grand Banks, N. F., for Oporto, Spain. The Italian steamship Ravenna rescued the men and carried them to Seville. The schooner formerly sailed under the American flag.

Completing the voyage between Honolulu and Yokohama in 11 days the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland, on a tour of the world, reached the latter port Monday. Both Lincoln and Washington days were celebrated by the travelers with entertainments.

It is expected that the repairs to the French steamship Mexico which was found at sea with her propeller gone by the steamship Devonian and towed to Halifax, will be completed so that the vessel can continue her passage by March 5.

Assistance to the three-masted schooner R. Bowers, which is stranded on Cornfield point, near Saybrook, Conn., is being supplied by a wrecking tug. The Bowers is laden with lumber and was on a trip from Camden, Me., to New York.

In tow of the British steamship City of Baroda, the disabled freight steamship Crown Point, Captain Dunstan, has reached St. Michaels, according to a cable received here today from the Azores. On her recent arrival here the German motor ship Christian X. reported that she had attempted three times to take the Crown Point in tow, but was finally obliged to leave the vessel in midocean minus a rudder. Bound for Norfolk, the Crown Point left London, Jan. 7, and Fowey, Jan. 23, and when 700 miles west of the Azores, lost her rudder. The City of Baroda is from New York, and bound for the Orient.

In tow of the British steamship City of Baroda, the disabled freight steamship Crown Point, Captain Dunstan, has reached St. Michaels, according to a cable received here today from the Azores. On her recent arrival here the German motor ship Christian X. reported that she had attempted three times to take the Crown Point in tow, but was finally obliged to leave the vessel in midocean minus a rudder. Bound for Norfolk, the Crown Point left London, Jan. 7, and Fowey, Jan. 23, and when 700 miles west of the Azores, lost her rudder. The City of Baroda is from New York, and bound for the Orient.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine furnished extra equipment from North station to Beverly and return today for the accommodation of a large party of guests of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road is rushing work on the Hall block signal system, which is being installed on the Brookline circuit for service early in March.

The Boston & Maine private car No. 355 occupied by Assistant Chief Engineer Fred C. Shepherd and party was attached to the Fitchburg division's Chicago express from North station at 9:30 o'clock this morning en route to Johnsonville, N. Y.

Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon of the Boston Terminal Company has a large force of electricians wiring the offices occupied by New Haven railroad timekeepers and train dispatchers on the second floor of South station.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine furnished extra equipment from North station to Beverly and return today for the accommodation of a large party of guests of the United Shoe Machinery Company.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road moved 18 extra sleepers west for the Pullman Company early this morning for Buffalo and Pittsburgh distribution.

The fuel department of the Boston & Maine road shipped three special train loads of soft coal to northern New England today.

DIVISION ON MAINE SOLE BILL

AUGUSTA, Me.—The committee on judiciary voted Wednesday night to present two reports on the act proposed to dissolve the corporation sole of the Roman Catholic church and to incorporate the several parishes. Six members signed the report "ought not to pass," while four members are on the report "ought to pass."

MR. WILSON NOT TO JOIN CLUB

WASHINGTON—Membership in the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, to which former President Roosevelt, President Taft, practically every member of the diplomatic corps and most of the high officials of the government belong, has been declined by President-elect Wilson.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Camden, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Gloucester, Godfrey, Gloucester, Mass.

Tg Western, Lennan, Guttenberg, twg lbs Liberty, Sidney, and Western Bello, Tg Irving Ross, Nisbett, Gloucester, Mass.
Tg Sadie Ross, Ross, Gloucester, Mass.
Schr Ruth E. Merrill, Wallace, Newport News.
Schr Margaret Haskell, McKown, Norfolk.

Cleared
Str Winifredian (Br), Shepherd, Liverpool.
Str Limon (Br), Blair, Port Limon.
Str Lexington, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

Str Camden, Strout, Portland.
Str Wacusta (Nor), Olsen, New York.

Sailed
Tg Prudence, Providence; str Winifredian (Br), Liverpool; Frednes (Nor), Newport News; Wacusta (Br), New York; Gloucester, Norfolk; Lexington, Philadelphia; Jas S Whitney, New York; Malden, Baltimore; Newton, do; Tg Western, Beverly.

S. S. WINIFREDIAN TAKING A RECORD GRAIN CARGO OUT

When the Leyland line steamship Winifredian backs out of the East Boston docks this afternoon and heads for Liverpool in command of Captain Shepherd, beneath her hatches will be stowed a grain shipment which breaks all records of the port for a year. Approximately 230,000 bushels will be carried, 180,000 bushels of corn and 50,000 bushels of wheat. Besides this the steamer will carry a consignment of 2000 barrels of apples, 300 tons of flour, 700 tons of provisions, 300 tons of lumber, 200 bales of cotton, 400 tons of hay, and a large general cargo.

Passenger accommodations for this sailing have been engaged by 16 persons. Among them are the Rev. Theodore A. Elmer, a missionary, who is going to India for a New York mission society; Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McDuff of San Francisco, Mrs. J. K. Horrobin, Reginald Simpson, George Lane, S. W. Berish and Charles B. Kelly of Boston, R. S. Johnson of Cincinnati, Ernest Atkinson of Natick, Mrs. M. Hanesford, Mrs. F. Houghton, and Miss Elizabeth Robbins of New York, Mrs. Mary Wimpenny, John W. Wimpenny of England.

BAY STATE MEN TRY TO GET COLLIER FOR CHARLESTOWN

WASHINGTON—Every effort is being made by Representatives Murray and Curley of Massachusetts to induce the navy department to award the contract for the building of the next naval collier to the Charlestown navy yard. Bids are now being received from the various navy yards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for this \$1,200,000 vessel, and will be in at the end of the week. The award is not necessarily made to the lowest bidder.

The \$200,000 appropriation for a traveling crane and other machinery which was attached to the naval appropriation bill by Senator Lodge and the appropriations amounting to \$40,000 for pavers, tracks, locomotives and cars, engineered into the House bill by Representative Curley will put the Charlestown yard in a position to handle the construction of such a collier with facility.

The Massachusetts congressmen are also pointing out to the department that the Brooklyn yard already has more work than it can handle and that the Mare island yard is engaged in the construction of a collier.

OLD WAR VESSEL BEGINS VOYAGE FOR LAST TIME

Preparatory to being towed to a Maine port to be burned for old metal, the frigate Washburn, which served more than 35 years as United States naval receiving ship at the port of Boston, is berthed at pier 4, New Haven docks, South Boston.

The Boston Iron & Metal Company of Baltimore, which recently purchased the historic vessel for less than \$25,000, had the Washburn taken from her berth at the Charlestown navy yard Wednesday and towed to South Boston where the spars and deck fittings will be removed. After this is done the craft will be towed probably to Eastport.

LOCAL NAVY YARD TO BID ON SHIP

Appropriation of \$185,000 by Congress is hoped for by officials and working force at the Boston navy yard at Charlestown, in order that the yard may bid with success for the building of the new collier Maumee, which is to be built at one of the government yards.

A ship and crane costing \$135,000 and heavy tools which will cost \$50,000 more are needed before the local plant will be properly equipped for modern shipbuilding.

TOWN WARRANT IS ISSUED

LENINGTON, Mass.—The selectmen have issued the warrant for the town meeting to be held in two parts, the first Monday for the election of officers, and the second March 10, for other business. One article seeks the voice of the town in regard to instituting a board of park commissioners.

SOUTHERN EDUCATOR SPEAKS

SALEM, Mass.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois of the University of Atlanta, delivered an address to the students at the state normal school in this city yesterday noon on ideals of education. In the afternoon he spoke before the Salem Woman's Club.

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings
Sailings from New York
Feb. 27
France, for Havre, Feb. 27
Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 27
United States, for Copenhagen, Feb. 27
Franklin, for Rotterdam, Feb. 27
President Grant, for Hamburg, Mar. 1
Mesaba, for London, Mar. 1
Albatross, for Glasgow, Mar. 1
Re d'Halla, for Naples, Mar. 1
Carmania, for Liverpool, Mar. 1
Munich, for Southampton, Mar. 1
Princess Irene, for Naples, Mar. 1
Noordam, for Rotterdam, Mar. 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Antwerp, Mar. 4
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen, Mar. 4
Metropolitan, for Liverpool, Mar. 5
Metropolitan, for Dover-Antwerp, Mar. 5
Oceania, for Naples, Mar. 5
Campanella, for Rotterdam, Mar. 6
La Lorraine, for Havre, Mar. 6
Celtic, for Liverpool, Mar. 6
Pretoria, for Hamburg, Mar. 6
Re d'Halla, for Bremen, Mar. 6
Germania, for Naples, Mar. 7
Italia, for Naples, Mar. 8
Rochambeau, for Havre, Mar. 8
Zar, for Rotterdam, Mar. 8
Munich, for Southampton, Mar. 8
Lapland, for Dover-Antwerp, Mar. 8
Dynamide, for Southampton, Mar. 8
Cincinnati, for Rotterdam, Mar. 11
Cincinnati, for Naples-Genoa, Mar. 11
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, Mar. 12
La Touraine, for Havre, Mar. 13
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen, Mar. 13
Laurens, for Liverpool, Mar. 13
Kiel, for Bremen, Mar. 13
Nautica, for Naples, Mar. 13
Europa, for Naples-Genoa, Mar. 13
Koenig Albert, for Algiers-Genoa, Mar. 15
Philadelphia, for Southampton, Mar. 15
Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp, Mar. 15
Minnehaha, for London, Mar. 15
Re d'Halla, for Havre, Mar. 15
Amerika, for Hamburg, Mar. 15
Seydlitz, for Glasgow, Mar. 15
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen, Mar. 18
Saint Anna, for Naples, Mar. 18
Albatross, for Rotterdam, Mar. 18
Albatross, for Liverpool, Mar. 18
Campanella, for Liverpool, Mar. 18
Pretoria, for Hamburg, Mar. 18
President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Mar. 20

Sailings from Boston
Feb. 27
Lyon, for Liverpool, Feb. 27
Devonian, for Liverpool, Feb. 27
Seydlitz, for Liverpool, Feb. 27
Seydlitz, for Southampton, Feb. 27
Canadian, for Glasgow, Feb. 27
Canadian, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 27
Ionian, for Glasgow, Feb. 27
Bohemian, for Liverpool, Feb. 27

Sailings from Philadelphia
Feb. 28
Manitou, for Antwerp, Feb. 28
Merion, for Liverpool, Feb. 28
Ivanhoe, for Liverpool, Feb. 28
Devonian, for Liverpool, Feb. 28
Seydlitz, for Liverpool, Feb. 28
Seydlitz, for Southampton, Feb. 28
Canadian, for Glasgow, Feb. 28
Canadian, for Mediterranean ports, Feb. 28
Ionian, for Glasgow, Feb. 28
Bohemian, for Liverpool, Feb. 28

Sailings from Halifax, N. S.
Feb. 28
Royal Edward, for Bristol, Feb. 28
Sailings from St. John
Feb. 28
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, Feb. 28
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, Feb. 28
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool, Feb. 28

All sailings from St. John, Halifax or Portland, Me., during winter.

WESTBOUND
Sailings from Liverpool
Mar. 5
Cyrus, for Halifax, Mar. 5
Cyrus, for New York, Mar. 5
Haverford, for Philadelphia, Mar. 5
Baltic, for New York, Mar. 6
Carolina, for Boston, Mar. 6
Empress of Britain, for St. John, Mar. 6
Campanella, for Portland, Mar. 6
Lake Manitoba, for St. John, Mar. 6
Bohemian, for Portland, Mar. 6
Carmania, for New York, Mar. 6
Tentative, for Portland, Mar. 6
Tentative, for New York, Mar. 6
Merion, for Philadelphia, Mar. 6
Celtic, for New York, Mar. 6
Frederick, for New York, Mar. 6
Empress of Ireland, for St. John, Mar. 6
Donau, for Portland, Mar. 6
Mauretania, for New York, Mar. 6
Arabia, for Boston, Mar. 6
Devonian, for Boston, Mar. 6
Vernonia, for New York, Mar. 6
Laurentic, for Portland, Mar. 6

Sailings from London
Mar. 1
Minnehaha, for New York, Mar. 1
Minnehaha, for New York, Mar. 1
Minnehaha, for New York, Mar. 1
Minnehaha, for New York, Mar. 1

Sailings from Southampton
Feb. 28
President Lincoln, for New York, Feb. 28
Minnehaha, for New York, Feb. 28
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York, Feb. 28
Philadelphia, for New York, Feb. 28
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for N.Y., Feb. 28
Frederick, for New York, Feb. 28
George Washington, for New York, Feb. 28
Majestic, for New York, Feb. 28
Re d'Halla, for New York, Feb. 28
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N.Y., Feb. 28
New York, for New York, Feb. 28
President Grant, for New York, Feb. 28
St. Louis, for New York, Feb. 28
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N.Y., Feb. 28
Mauretania, for New York, Feb. 28
Philadelphia, for New York, Feb. 28
Amerika, for New York, Feb. 28

Sailings from Glasgow
Mar. 1
California, for New York, Mar. 1
Parthenon, for New York, Mar. 1
Caledonia, for New York, Mar. 1
Ionian, for Boston, Mar. 1
Columbia, for New York, Mar. 1
Pretorian, for Portland, Mar. 1
Campanella, for New York, Mar. 1
Rochambeau, for New York, Mar. 1
Scandinavian, for Portland, Mar. 1

Sailings from Hamburg
Feb. 27
President Lincoln, for New York, Feb. 27
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for N.Y., Feb. 27
Frederick, for New York, Feb. 27
George Washington, for New York, Feb. 27
Majestic, for New York, Feb. 27
Re d'Halla, for New York, Feb. 27
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N.Y., Feb. 27
New York, for New York, Feb. 27
President Grant, for New York, Feb. 27
St. Louis, for New York, Feb. 27
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N.Y., Feb. 27
Mauretania, for New York, Feb. 27
Philadelphia, for New York, Feb. 27
Amerika, for New York, Feb. 27

Sailings from Bremen
Mar. 1
Barbarossa, for New York, Mar. 1
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York, Mar. 1
George Washington, for New York, Mar. 1
Majestic, for New York, Mar. 1
Re d'Halla, for New York, Mar. 1
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N.Y., Mar. 1
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N.Y., Mar. 1
Rhein, for New York, Mar. 1

Sailings from Havre
Mar. 1
La Lorraine, for New York, Mar. 1
La Provence, for New York, Mar. 1
Nagasaki, for New York, Mar. 1
France, for New York, Mar. 1
La Touraine, for New York, Mar. 1
Rochambeau, for New York, Mar. 1
Chicago, for New York, Mar. 1
La Lorraine, for New York, Mar. 1

Sailings from Antwerp
Mar. 1
Kronland, for New York, Mar. 1
Memorine, for Boston, Mar. 1
Zeeland, for New York, Mar. 1
Finland, for New York, Mar. 1
Manitou, for Boston, Mar. 1
Lapland, for New York, Mar. 1
Kronland, for New York, Mar. 1

Sailings from Rotterdam
Mar. 1
Rotterdam, for New York, Mar. 1
Potsdam, for New York, Mar. 1
New Amsterdam, for New York, Mar. 1
Noordam, for New York, Mar. 1
Ryndam, for New York, Mar. 1

Sailings from Genoa
Mar. 2
Ancona, for New York, Mar. 2
Berlin, for New York, Mar. 2
Verona, for New York, Mar. 2

Critic, for Boston, Mar. 13

Hamburg, for New York, Mar. 13
Stamand, for New York, Mar. 13
Prinzess Irene, for New York, Mar. 27

Sailings from Trieste
Mar. 1
Martha Washington, for New York, Mar. 1
Oceania, for New York, Mar. 1

Sailings from Copenhagen
Mar. 6
Oscar II, for New York, Mar. 6
C. F. Tiedgen, for New York, Mar. 13
United States, for New York, Mar. 26

Transatlantic Sailings
WESTBOUND
Sailings from San Francisco
Mar. 1
Tengo Maru, for Hongkong, Mar. 1
Laurie, for Sydney, Mar. 5
Persia, for Hongkong, Mar. 8
Metropolitan, for Antwerp, Mar. 11
Wilhelmina, for Hongkong, Mar. 15
Korea, for Hongkong, Mar. 15
Homen, for Hongkong, Mar. 19
Shinyo Maru, for Hongkong, Mar. 25
Sierra, for Honolulu, Mar. 25
Siberia, for Hongkong, Mar. 29

Sailings from San Francisco
Mar. 11
Yokohama Maru, for Hongkong, Mar. 11
Antiochus, for Liverpool, via Manila, Mar. 19
Inaba Maru, for Hongkong, Mar. 25
Sailings from Tacoma
Mar. 17
Seattle Maru, for Hong

Stock Market Quotations Are Holding Firm

SPECIALTIES ARE CONSPICUOUS IN TODAY'S TRADING

Good Advances Are Made by American Can, Rubber, Sears Roebuck and Other Issues in N. Y. Market

LOCALS ARE FIRM

There was considerable activity in the New York market today. Opening prices showed irregular changes from last night's closing. Improvement was made during the early sales for nearly every issue traded in. Some of the specialties particularly were strong. American Can, common and preferred, Rubber, Sears Roebuck and Tennessee Copper were conspicuous in the advance.

Various reasons were given for the strength of the market yesterday, and its continued improvement this morning. The better news regarding the Balkan situation was emphasized as being the chief contributing cause of the rise. However, it looked as if a forcing of the shorts to cover was the prime cause of the advance.

A better demand for United Fruit was shown in the local trading. Butte & Superior was higher. American Can opened in New York 1 1/2 higher than last night's closing at 37, advanced to 38 1/2, and fell back to the opening price before midday. The preferred was up 1/2 at the opening at 125, rose a point further, and then sold under 125. Rumely was up a point at the opening at 7 1/2, and advanced a point further. Sears Roebuck was up a point at the opening at 196, and gained more than two points more before midday. Studebaker was up 1 1/2 at the opening at 31, and gained another point. The standard issues made some fractional improvement.

Butte & Superior, after opening unchanged on the local exchange at 31 1/2, advanced to 32 and then sold at 31, 37 1/2, and declined below 30. Granby opened unchanged at 58 and advanced to 59 1/2 before receding. Calumet & Hecla opened up 5 points at 44 and advanced 5 points more before midday. United Fruit opened unchanged at 162 and advanced 3 points during the first half of the session.

Prices held fairly well during the early afternoon. Good buying of the New York transactions was a feature. Good advances in Sears Roebuck and Goodworth were recorded. United Fruit improved further in the local market. Mohawk and Superior were weak.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: March 12.25; May 12.10; June 12.05 bid; July 12.05; August 11.92 bid; September 11.63 bid; October 11.61; December 11.62; January 11.56 bid; 11.50. Market steady, four to seven points higher.

LIVERPOOL, 2 p. m.—Sales spot cotton 10,000 bales, including 9,400 American. Futures steady, 1 1/2 to 2 points up from previous close; March-April 6.60 1/2; May-June 6.60; July-August 6.64 1/2.

RAILROAD OPERATING RETURNS
WASHINGTON—The bureau of railway economics returns of all railroads in the United States for the calendar year 1912 show total operating revenues per mile increased 6.3 per cent and operating expenses per mile 6.8 per cent. Net operating revenue per mile increased \$201 or 5.1 per cent. Operating income per mile net, after deducting taxes and taking up outside operations, increased \$163 or 4.7 per cent.

THE SUGAR MARKET
NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugar markets unchanged. London beet steady, Feb. up 1/4d. to 9s. 10 1/2d.; March up 3/4d. to 9s. 9 1/2d.; May off 1/4d. to 9s. 10d.

THE WEATHER
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain and somewhat warmer tonight; Friday clearing and cooler; increasing easterly to southerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain this afternoon and tonight; warmer tonight; Friday clearing and cooler; increasing easterly to southerly winds. The western disturbance now forms a trough of low barometric pressure extending from Louisiana northward to New York, and is causing cloudy weather with rain or snow in the Mississippi valley, and from South Carolina to the Atlantic coast. The temperature is high from the Ohio eastward to the coast. There is a decided fall in temperature from Ohio northward to Montana.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 33.12 noon 35.12
Average temperature yesterday, 25 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES
(Maximum)
Washington 40 Portland, Me. 28
New York 30 Albany 30
Nantucket 30 Pittsburgh 30
Buffalo 30 Chicago 30
Kansas City 30 St. Louis 30
Philadelphia 30
Jacksonville 30
San Francisco 30

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:23; sets 5:31
Length of day 11:08
Sun sets 5:31; sets 4:38 p. m.
Length of day 11:08

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated	68	68 1/2	67	68 1/2
Am Can	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Can pf	37	39 1/2	37	38 1/2
Am Car Fr	125	126 1/2	124 1/2	126
Am Cities	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	49	49	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am H & L pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Ice	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Lined Oil	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Am Smelting	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Am Smelting pf	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am T & T	132	132 1/2	132	132 1/2
Am Writing Pp	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Amex	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Atchafalpa	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	100	100	100	100
Baldwin Loco	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
B & O	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
B & O pf	84	84	84	84
Beth Steel	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Beth Steel pf	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
B. R. T.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Brooklyn Union	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Cal Pacific	233	233 1/2	233	233 1/2
Cal Pacific 1st pf	224	224	224	224
Cal Petrol	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Case Th. M. Co.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cent Leather	28	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Ches & Ohio	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Chl & Gt West	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Chl & Gt West pf	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Chl & N. West	135	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Chl M & S T	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chino	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Col Fuel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Comstock Tunnel	130	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Corn Prod	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Corn Prod pf	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Del & Hudson	160	160	159 1/2	159 1/2
Del & Hudson pf	399 1/2	399 1/2	399 1/2	399 1/2
Eric	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Eric 1st pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gen Electric	139	139 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Gen Motor pf	75	75	75	75
Goldfield Con	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Goodrich pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Gr. Nor. pf	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Gr. Nor. pf 1st	122	122	122	122
Gr. Nor. pf 2nd	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Harvester	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Inspiration	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int. Met.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int. Met pf	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int. Paper	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int. Pump	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Kan City So.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Kan & Texas	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kresge Co.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Laclede Gas	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Lehigh Valley	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
L. & N.	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Manhattan	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Mex Petrol	62	62	62	62
Miami	130	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
M. & S. & S. M.	135	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Mo. Pac.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Nat. Biscuit	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Nat. Biscuit pf	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N. Y. Central	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Nevada Con	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Nor. & West	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Or. & West	30	30	30	30
Pac. Mail	26	26	26	26
Penn. & Va.	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Pitts Coal	120	120	120	120
Pitts Coal pf	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Pullman	158	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Reading	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading Steel	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Republic Steel	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rock Island	85	85	85	85
Rock Island pf	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Rumely Co.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Rumely Co pf	92	92	92	92
Sears Roebuck	196	196 1/2	196 1/2	196 1/2
Sears Roebuck pf	123	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Seaboard A. L.	19	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Seaboard A. L. pf	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Southern Ry	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Southern Ry pf	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Studebaker	31	31	31	31
Tenn Copper	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Third Ave	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Underwood	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Union B. & P.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Union B. & P. pf	35	35	35	35
Union Pac	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2	154 1/2
Union Pac pf	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
U. S. C. I. P.	50	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
U. S. Rubber	14	14	14	14
U. S. Rubber pf	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
U. S. Steel	105	105	105	105
U. S. Steel pf	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Utah Con	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Vacuum Chem.	32	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Vacuum Chem pf	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
W. & L. E. 2d pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
West Maryland	43	43	43	43
Western Union	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Woolworth	91	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Woolworth pf	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

IMPROVEMENT IS MANIFESTED IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON—Improvement continued today. Markets generally showed more activity at the close.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—In the final dealings sentiment was cheerful, but the markets were generally irregular and a shade below the best.

There was a small realizing of consols before the monthly settlement. Home railway issues closed at the highest on a brilliant outlook for traffic. The American railway group and Canadian Pacific were reactionary. Foreigners and mines groups were mixed but showed a good tone in the main.

Realizing occurred in coppers. There was a revival in shipping shares. De Beers closed at 21 1/2, a net gain of 1/2, and Rio Tinto at 7 1/2, a net loss of 1/2.

(By Boston Financial News)
PARIS—Bourse quiet at close.

(By Boston Financial News)
BERLIN—Bourse closed quiet.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

Advance	
Amalgamated	67 1/2
more & Ohio	101 1/2
ian Pacific	232 1/2
Western Ohio	73 1/2
leak	148
	39 1/2
nt pf	27 1/2
Central	122 1/2
le & Nashville	132 1/2
ork Central	253 1/2
& Western	106 1/2
& Western	30
avana	119 1/2
Manhattan	132 1/2
Railroad	22 1/2
Pacific	25 1/2
States Steel	62 1/2
Pacific	157 1/2

Operations of Transportation Systems Encouraging

DENVER & SALT LAKE RAILROAD BEGINS OPERATIONS NEXT MAY

Reorganization Plan for Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Being Worked Out as Rapidly as Possible—Important Improvements to Be Made

NEW YORK—It is learned that rapid progress has been made recently in working out the numerous legal details of the reorganization plan for the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway Company, which has been accepted by the security holders and declared effective.

The property will be sold in April. Only a short time must elapse, therefore, before the reorganization, in every detail, will be an accomplished fact. According to present plans, the new corporation will assume control on May 1.

The latter is the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Co., of which Newman Erb is president, and W. M. Wadden of the banking firm of F. M. Prince & Co. of Boston, vice-president. The chairman of the board will probably be a well-known capitalist. The other officers will be elected shortly. It is likely that a man with many years' experience with one of the large coal roads will be selected as vice-president and general manager.

In accordance with the terms of the reorganization plan which was made public some little time since, the authorized capitalization will consist of \$10,000,000 stock; \$35,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent 30-year bonds and \$2,000,000 adjustment (income) bonds.

Briefly stated, sufficient amounts of these securities will be distributed as follows, to carry out the provisions of the plan: The entire capital stock will go to a syndicate composed of Newman Erb and his associates and to the Denver Railway Securities Company (the latter in adjustment of claims). The stock will be put out in the form of voting trust certificates, under the supervision of a voting trust to consist of seven members, which is to run for five years.

The following are the trustees: Benjamin Strong, Jr., vice-president of the Bankers Trust Company and chairman of the noteholders' committee; Le Roy W. Baldwin, president of the Empire Trust Company; Newman Erb (president) and W. M. Wadden (vice-president) of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company; Dr. F. S. Pearson of London and New York; Lawrence C. Phelps and Charles Boettcher of Denver.

Of the total authorized issue of \$35,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, only about \$7,500,000 will be issued to carry out the terms of the plan. As provided therein, they will be sold to take up existing issues and to furnish working capital. Of the above amount to be disposed of as soon as the new company takes hold, \$6,038,000 will be graduated interest for five years; namely, 1 per cent for the first year, with an additional 1 per cent for each successive year of the period. The remaining \$1,462,000 will carry the full 5 per cent from the date of issue.

It is learned from official sources that the original cost of the property that is to be known as the Denver & Salt Lake railroad shortly was practically \$14,000,000. As will be readily seen from the foregoing paragraph, the new corporation will begin with a bonded indebtedness of only a little more than \$7,000,000, which means a scaling down of practically 50 per cent of the bonded obligations of the old company. As the style of the bond indicates, the \$2,000,000 adjustment (income) bonds provided for in the plan are not a fixed charge upon the company.

The old Denver, Northwestern & Pacific Railway Company has been greatly hampered by lack of equipment and by the exposure of its lines to slides and embankment falls. During the past year, under the guidance of parties interested in the reorganized company, who supplied the receivers with money for the purpose, the road has been equipped with sheds in exposed places and arrangements have been completed for the purchase of additional equipment.

Furthermore, the new interests for several months have been constructing an extension of the railroad some 40 miles west of the present western terminus at Steamboat Springs to Craig, thus entering the extensive and hitherto untapped coal fields of Colorado. Even without these improvements and this extension of road, and increase of equipment, the road under the receivership earned for the six months ended Dec. 31 last, an amount in excess of \$200,000, which would be applicable to interest.

H. L. Miller, the well-known railroad expert, who has made a complete examination of the present property and its possibilities, estimates that for the first year of operation under the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company, the property will show net earnings of \$435,000, applicable to interest charges, of which amount only about \$17,000 will be needed to pay interest on bonds and equipment obligations for that period. Mr. Miller has further pointed out in definite terms the need of new equipment, which is now being purchased at a cost to the company of over \$450,000, and which will be delivered during the next two or three months.

The Denver & Salt Lake Railroad interests have furnished the present receivers with sufficient money to make a 25 per cent payment upon this equipment and have issued their own notes in the amount of \$488,000, for the balance of the purchase price. The receivers under court order have deposited with the trustee under the equipment trust, receivers certificates in the amount of the notes, and maturing in like manner, to be held by the trustee until the pro-

perty is definitely acquired by the new company. The notes have been purchased by C. E. Mitchell & Co. of this city.

It will readily be seen that the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company is being organized and started upon its career under most propitious circumstances, and that the securities which it proposes to issue are thoroughly justified, not only by estimates, but by present operating achievements.

MISSOURI ZINC AND LEAD HOLD FAIRLY STRONG

JOPLIN, Mo.—Zinc ore continued in strong demand this week, the best price being \$53 a ton, while the best basic price for grades carrying 60 per cent metallic zinc was \$30. The basic price ranged down to \$46.

The output is about 3500 tons of bleached concentrates and the reserve supply is small. What few lots are being held at various points throughout the district cannot be purchased at prevailing prices, as the operators are holding for much higher figures and such reserves, therefore, are in no wise a bearish factor in the zinc market. The aggregate tonnage of the surplus reserves is about 3000 tons, the greater portion of which is in Webb City, Joplin and Galena.

Buying started early this week and bids were strong from the start. Smelters showed a disposition to get all the available supply possible and all the producers had to do was to wait for offers from their output. When bidding is slow the producers oftentimes find it necessary to find a market for their output.

As a result of cooperation among the operators, the shipments from the Webb City-Carterville district, the heaviest producing region of any of the camps, shows the greatest percentage of curtailment, the output having been cut from more than 2000 tons weekly to barely 1300 tons.

Present prices are somewhat stronger than they were for the corresponding week of 1912 when the best price reported paid for zinc blend was \$51 a ton, while the basic range was \$45 to \$48. Spelter, however, was much stronger in 1912 than at present, the quotations of a year ago having been \$6.75 per cwt., East St. Louis, while the present market is quoted weak at \$6.20. It is therefore apparent that the mine operators are getting a much stronger figure for their ore, in comparison with the metal prices, than they did in 1912.

The production of calamine has increased several thousand pounds weekly, recently, due to the heavy demand and the high prices, the bids being from \$25 to \$28 a ton, assay basis of 40 per cent metallic zinc, while choice lots bring as high as \$33. For the corresponding week of 1912 the basic range was from \$25 to \$27, with a top price of \$30.

Lead ore prices continue strong, and shipments are heavier than they have been in weeks, the output being close to 900 tons weekly. The price ranges from \$53 to \$54. Metal is quoted at \$4.25. A year ago metal was at \$4 and ore sold for \$30 to \$4.50.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Only a moderate jobbing demand was noted in either Savannah or New York turpentine markets yesterday and operators in these centers therefore left their quotations unchanged at previous figures or reduced them slightly, in the hope of encouraging buying operations. Local handlers continued to offer the spirits at 40c ex-yard, though those in the primary market lowered their quotations a quarter cent to 42c.

Rosin—Low and medium grades continue to sell satisfactorily but there is little demand for the high grade descriptions which are still in scanty supply at previous prices. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.50, gen sam E \$6.00, graded B \$6.70, D \$6.70, E \$6.75, F \$6.80, G \$6.85, H \$6.95, I \$7.05, K \$7.25, M \$7.50, N \$7.60, WG \$8.55, WW \$8.85.

Tar and pitch—There is no abatement in the demand for tar, which is being taken in fair-sized lots at \$6 to \$6.25, but pitch continues devoid of all but a meager inquiry, though still available at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits firm at 33s 3d. Rosin, common, steady at 16s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good \$6.05. Spirits firm; machine at 42c. Tar firm, \$2.20. Turpentine firm; hard \$3, soft \$4, virgin \$4.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 42c. Sales \$6, receipts 165, exports 336 stock 18,653. Rosin firm. Sales 1701, receipts 805, exports 908, stock 122,522. Prices: WW, \$7.50; WG, \$7.35; N, \$7.25; M, \$7.20; K, \$7.1; H, \$6.75; G, \$6.60; F, \$6.45; E, \$6.42; D, \$6.40; B, \$6.27.

CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS EARNINGS ARE ON HIGH LEVEL

Fluctuations in Gross Business Have Been Moderate During Last Decade—Stock Yards Proportion

OPERATING RECORD

The gross earnings of Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards for 1912 were the largest on record outside of 1900. During the last 10 years there has not been a fluctuation of \$1,000,000 in the gross earnings of the combined operating companies and their net earnings have not shown a variation of \$280,000 between the highest and lowest of the period. The gross earnings of 1912 were \$23,000,000 larger than those of 1911 and net earnings were \$435,000 larger.

The gross earnings, operating expenses, operating ratio and net earnings of the combined operating companies for the last 10 years have been as follows:

Year	Gross Earnings	Expenses	Operating Ratio	Net Earnings
1903	\$3,130,590	\$3,077,175	98.3%	\$53,415
1904	4,944,635	4,850,222	98.1%	94,413
1905	5,539,008	5,407,208	97.6%	131,800
1906	5,471,880	5,431,884	97.4%	39,996
1907	5,903,372	5,676,085	96.2%	227,287
1908	5,202,471	5,012,547	96.3%	189,924
1909	5,657,981	5,500,487	97.2%	157,494
1910	5,291,000	5,140,917	97.1%	150,083
1911	5,277,908	5,174,030	97.8%	103,878
1912	5,660,776	5,455,063	96.4%	205,713

Of the gross earnings, about 54 per cent is contributed by the Stock Yards Company and 46 per cent by the Railroad Company, but of the net about 70 per cent is derived from the stock yards and only 30 per cent from the operation of the railroad.

The total income of Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards from dividends on securities owned, interest on deposits, etc., its net earnings, balance for the common stock after 6 per cent dividends on the preferred and the per cent earned on the common stock for the last 10 fiscal years ending Dec. 31, have been as follows:

Year	Total Income	Net Earnings	Balance for Common Stock
1903	\$1,849,174	\$1,008,702	\$78,702
1904	1,849,207	1,121,904	731,304
1905	1,853,705	1,117,820	727,820
1906	1,830,104	1,122,520	732,520
1907	1,801,893	1,141,903	751,903
1908	1,914,481	1,208,016	818,016
1909	1,987,351	1,207,494	817,494
1910	2,008,800	1,218,236	828,236
1911	2,081,736	1,233,233	843,233
1912	2,077,467	1,253,122	873,122

Comparing these two tables, it seems to be clear that no effort has been made to show more than a fair margin above the present dividends of 6 per cent on the preferred and 8 per cent on the common. After these dividends are earned, it is apparent that expenditures on property are made and charged direct to operating, which accounts for the fluctuation in the operating ratio. For instance, had the largest gross business of the decade, that of 1907, been conducted at the operating ratio of the lowest year, that of 1909, the difference would have been \$283,000 in net earnings, or nearly 4 1/2 per cent on the common stock. At the same time there is a steady increase in the margin over the 8 per cent common dividends.

The feature of the report continues to be the decrease in receipts of cattle which in 1912 were 2,652,342. It is necessary to go back to 1899 to find a year when cattle receipts were smaller than in 1912. The receipts of sheep have been increasing for five years and are now the largest ever recorded. The largest receipts of hogs were in 1898, about 8,900,000, but this item shows a wider fluctuation than the others. The number of cars received was more than 16,000 less than in 1911 and among the smallest on record.

The number of cars received, and sheep received at the Union stock yards at Chicago for the last 10 years have been as follows:

Year	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
1903	2,620,915	8,132,485	2,592,750
1904	2,860,873	8,250,155	2,738,740
1905	3,027,706	8,410,479	2,720,520
1906	2,932,945	8,229,259	2,773,015
1907	2,877,981	8,305,314	2,701,011
1908	2,787,029	8,030,203	2,831,475
1909	2,592,712	8,229,805	2,610,015
1910	2,511,050	8,062,938	2,580,558
1911	2,717,000	8,021,831	2,103,370
1912	2,652,342	8,132,485	2,592,750

The total receipts of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep in 1912 were 16,394,256, against 16,292,947 in 1911 and 14,309,051 in 1910. Although the number of cars received was 16,000 less than in 1911, the total receipts of livestock outside of horses increased over 100,000 head.

EARNINGS OF ENAMELING CO.

NEW YORK—National Enameling & Stamping Company reports for 18 months ended Dec. 31, 1912. Previous report was for year ended June 30, 1911. Income account compares:

18 mos. ended Dec. 31, 1912	Year ended June 30, 1911
Gross profits	\$1,211,908
Net profits	1,097,802
Int. sinking fund	41,737
Preferred dividend	887,393
Profit for year	241,229
Profit and loss surplus	1,315,072

Gross profits after cost of materials, wages, selling expenses, taxes, insurance, operating expenses, bad debts, etc., totaled \$1,211,908 from investments. Surplus.

CAR INQUIRIES

NEW YORK—Boston & Maine is in the market for 3000 to 3500 cars. This with the Big Four inquiry makes total inquiry for two roads of 7000 to 7500 cars.

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF THE SEABOARD TEMPORARILY MET

NEW YORK—Seaboard Air Line's recent sale of \$6,000,000 three-year 5 per cent notes allows for refunding of \$2,400,000 obligations and provides \$3,600,000 for additions and betterments to property. The company has no large budget of improvements under contemplation and these new available funds are expected to fill its financial requirements for two years. Double track, terminal, and yard facilities, etc., will be constructed at the rate of \$150,000 per month.

The railroad property is now in first class shape except for these minor needs, which will be taken care of as business of the next two years develops. Earnings since the first of the calendar year are decidedly more favorable than in the previous six months and the last three months of the recent half-year were better than the initial three months.

From July 1 to Sept. 30 the company failed to earn the interest on its adjustment mortgage. In the following three months the company not only overcame the previous quarter's deficit but earned enough to show a surplus of \$500,000 over the six months' fixed interest, rentals and adjustment bond interest charges.

Since Jan. 1 the property has been producing even better results. Gain in gross for six months ended Dec. 31 last was \$504,000, or only 4.5 per cent. For January this year the company reported an increase of \$288,000, or 15.9 per cent, and for the first week of February an increase of \$36,000, or 7 per cent. In December the new management operated the property for 71.7 per cent of gross revenues, inclusive of taxes. Average ratio for six months was 74.4 per cent. Weather conditions in January were favorable to operations, and although net results for this month are not yet available, it is more than likely that December's ratio has not been exceeded. On this basis the company in January should report approximately \$600,000 net over expenses and taxes. This is \$175,000 in excess of a month's charges, inclusive of interest on the adjustment bonds.

SOUTH PENN OIL STOCK INCREASE

NEW YORK—A special meeting of the South Penn Oil Company will be held May 1, at 10 a. m., to approve or disapprove a proposed increase of the capital stock from 25,000 shares or \$2,500,000 to 125,000 shares or \$12,500,000.

Directors recommend that 75,000 of the 100,000 shares which it is proposed to add to capital stock be distributed pro rata as a so-called stock dividend to stockholders of record April 30, and that the remaining 25,000 shares be offered for sale at par to the same stockholders, and in the same proportion, to be paid for by them in such manner as may be determined by stockholders at the special meeting.

ORIENT CLAIM COMPROMISED

CHICAGO—A claim of \$1,045,000 against the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway held by the American Car & Foundry Co., has been compromised by the receivers of the road for \$845,000. The claim was for the balance of \$2,500,000 worth of rolling stock and supplies furnished the road since 1902. The settlement is regarded as an important step toward the reorganization of the road.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1912 as follows:

1913	1912
Exchanges	\$5,929,716
Balances	\$35,776,117
	1,546,864
	2,845,915

United States subtreasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$44,547.

SHORT FORM MORTGAGE PLANNED

With a view to assisting the Legislature in handling the bill providing for a short form of cooperative bank mortgages

William T. A. Fitzgerald, register of deeds for Suffolk county and counsel for several cooperative banks, discussed the measure with a subcommittee of the legislative joint committee on the judiciary, consisting of Representatives Prime and Gordon, at the Boston City Club, Wednesday evening.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT CHANGES

PHILADELPHIA—The retirement of J. R. Wood, passenger traffic manager of the Pennsylvania railroad under the pension rule, has resulted in the complete reorganization of the passenger department as follows: George W. Boyd, passenger traffic manager; D. N. Ball and J. P. Anderson, general passenger agents; C. S. Studds, R. L. De Long and R. M. Cile, assistant general passenger agents.

BIG CAR PLANT FOR DULUTH

DULUTH, Minn.—It is reported that a large steel car plant costing over \$2,000,000 will be built by one of the leading equipment concerns in the country at the Head of the Lakes. According to the present plans, work is to be started during the coming season, and the plant is to be ready for operation by the time the Minnesota Steel Company is able to supply the raw material.

WESTERN RAILROADS' HALF YEAR HAS BEEN PROSPEROUS

Operating Conditions Much Better Than for Corresponding Period of Previous Year and Big Increases Are Made in Both Gross and Net Earnings

In the recovery in railroad earnings which set in early last fall and culminated in the biggest October on record, the western systems and especially those in the Northwest enjoyed phenomenal prosperity. The degree of recovery was accentuated by comparison with the period of severe operating conditions in the winter months of 1911-12.

Standard roads such as Northwestern and St. Paul suffered almost complete annihilation of net earning power a year ago. Illinois Central's position was aggravated by its protracted and costly shipmen's strike.

In the half year ended December last, however, uniform gains in both gross and net revenues were realized by the western roads and the increases in many cases, such as those of St. Paul, Illinois Central, Northwestern and Great Northern, were striking.

To show the result of the first half of the current fiscal year for the western railroads three tables have been constructed, the first of which shows the gross earnings for the six months, increase over the first half of the 1912 fiscal year and the percentage of gain:

Six months	Gross	Net	% Increase
St. Paul	\$1,228,320	\$629,753	11.4
Ill. Central	38,004,169	5,620,711	16.9
Northwestern	44,110,727	7,402,651	20.4
Great Northern	35,415,641	5,920,302	8.9
Northern Pacific	30,721,737	5,241,968	15.2
Southwestern	43,554,800	4,304,811	11.7
Southern Pacific	55,648,105	6,578,759	9.5
Union Pacific	51,580,293	4,330,724	9.6

Great Northern has stood out prominently in the steady and substantial gain in gross earning for over a year. In the first six months of the current year total revenues increased no less than 20 per cent, a larger percentage of gain than for any of the other western roads compared. St. Paul and Northern Pacific also showed splendid advances with Atchison and Northwestern following close along. The record tonnage of agricultural products last year, with the inevitable stimulation to general trade which big crops always insure, was of course the cause of this general increase in western railroad revenues.

Even more gratifying than the improvement in gross earnings were the relatively greater gains registered by the same roads in net revenues, which for so many months preceding this period has shown little expansion and in most cases actual decline.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Since Jan. 1 American railroads have ordered 57,000 freight cars.

Announcement is made in Paris of an issue of Bolivian 5 per cent bonds amounting to £1,000,000.

Plans are under way to reclaim 1,000,000 acres of swamp land in California, to be used for agricultural purposes. Carleton and Furgeson, McKinney dry goods companies of St. Louis have consolidated into an \$8,900,000 corporation.

Portland, Ore., despatch says Great Northern is preparing to electrify its lines from Seattle to Spokane, 300 miles in length.

American Felt interests are understood to control Worcester Slipper Company, a new \$5,000,000 corporation recently formed in this state.

Of \$300,000 of 6 per cent real estate bonds of Childs Company subsidiary building company, offered recently, \$100,000 have been sold to date. These bonds have not been advertised except through circulars distributed in Childs' restaurants, and no special effort is being made to push their sale.

Prussian empire will borrow \$137,500,000, of which \$100,000,000 will be 4 per cent treasury notes, payable 1917, and \$25,000,000 Prussian 4s, and \$13,500,000 Imperial 4s, not redeemable before 1925. Notes will be issued at 98, and others at 98.5, or at 98.4 if subscribers agree not to transfer them.

Paris special says that the only favorable feature at that center is abundance of money and easiness in rates for such loans as bankers are willing to make. Qualification is necessary, for while money is abundant it is not available. French bankers are persistently preparing themselves for demands they know must develop in near future, and they will undertake no commitments that will unnecessarily tie up resources at present.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD

NEW YORK—President Mahan of Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co., who has just returned from Birmingham, says the southern iron market is dull and prices show a tendency to become lower. Mr. Mahan says there has been no unfavorable development in the company's affairs to cause the recent decline in the common stock. The annual report to be issued early in March will show about 2 per cent on common stock.

UNITED STATES STEEL

NEW YORK—Steel Corporation net in the current month is estimated at nearly \$12,000,000, a very satisfactory showing for a short month. In February, 1907, earnings aggregated \$12,145,814, the highest ever reached for a similar month. Estimates for the first quarter continue to range around \$38,000,000.

Comparison of net earnings for the last half of the 1912 calendar year follows:

	Net	% Increase
Atchison	\$19,011,544	\$2,540,700 13.4
St. Paul	12,340,612	4,418,285 35.7
Great Northern	10,725,455	2,746,294 25.6
Illinois Central	6,000,251	1,487,276 24.7
Northern Pacific	15,620,888	1,945,413 14.2
Northwestern	14,552,191	2,339,855 16.0
Southern Pacific	20,088,054	3,451,848 17.2
Union Pacific	21,804,572	2,502,134 12.9

Leading Events in Athletic World Plan Sonder Trials

ELEVEN AMERICAN MODEL SONDERERS IN THE TRIAL RACES

Eight New Boats and Three Old Ones Will Compete for Honor of Meeting, Germans This Summer

WEEK OF AUGUST 16

Eight new boats and three old ones constitute the nucleus of the United States fleet from which will be selected the American trio to defend the President Wilson cup against the third German sonder yacht invasion next summer. Several of the new boats are already under construction, while others are about to be laid down. Additions are looked for from New York, Cleveland, Chicago and New Orleans.

The fleet in the trial races which will be held off Marblehead on the week of August 16 is expected to number 14 or 15 sail.

The owners and designers of the new boats so far contemplated are as follows:

1. Charles F. Adams, 2d,.....Purdue
2. George L. Batchelder,.....Boardman
3. Joshua Crane and C. H. W. Fox,.....
4. Charles P. Curtis,.....Burgess
5. F. M. Hoyt,.....Gardner
6. John L. Saltonstall,.....Boardman
7. Golden Stone,.....Hershey
8. Charles A. Wood,.....Mower

The old boats, their owners and designers:

Edger, C. W. Foster,.....Boardman
China H. Guy Lowell,.....Mower
Ellen H. H. M. Sears,.....Burgess

International racing of sonder yachts, which are small sail boats of German origin, built under certain special restrictions regarding dimensions, sail area, weight and cost, began in 1906 with a contest between teams of three American and three German boats. The President Roosevelt cup was the chief incentive, and was won by the American yacht Vin, owned by L. T. Park of New York.

The following year three American boats paid a return visit to Kiel and met defeat in the contest for the Emperor William cup. The Americans stopped off in Spain on their way home and had considerable success in the marine contest there.

The Germans met defeat off Marblehead for a second time in 1909, when the President Taft cup was the first prize. A year later the Spaniards were also vanquished in their first sonder visit to American waters. The Yankee yachtsmen made the score 3 to 1 in the fourth series with the Germans which was sailed at Kiel in 1911.

Since the American yachtsmen entered the sonder yacht class nearly 60 of these small boats have been built in this country, a large majority of them in eastern waters. Every year has seen additions to the fleet, with designers getting closer and closer in their models, as the types have been tried out, until this year it is generally recognized that the ideal boat is one of a distinctly scow design, fairly broad and flat, and with a draught of about 7 feet 5 inches.

This sort of design was embodied in the Ellen I, which was sailed with much success in 1909 and 1910, and was the forerunner of the Ellen II, which won the Quincy cup in a decisive manner last summer. The Biblot, designed in 1910 by Herreshoff for Harry Payne Whitney and R. W. Emmons, 2d, and which won the Emperor William cup at Kiel in 1911, was an Ellen type of boat.

The sonder boat which Burgess this year is designing for C. P. Curtis, is expected to be the Ellen III, and to be an improvement over her namesakes.

German sonder building is said to be going on with much activity and designers and builders on that side of the ocean are expected to profit by the German defeats at Marblehead in 1906 and 1908.

If the New York Yacht Club's plan of rounding Capt. Cod on the annual cruise is carried out, and the German sonder plan is carried out, Marblehead harbor in August will hold the largest and most interesting fleet of yachts in its long history as a haven of pleasure craft.

PILGRIMS READY FOR SHERBROOKE

Both the Pilgrim A. A. and the Sherbrooke hockey teams which play at the Boston Arena tonight are in the best possible condition for the hard contest this will undoubtedly be. The Pilgrims had their last practice in preparation for the game Wednesday night and they showed in good form. The Sherbrookes arrived in Boston this morning and had an hour's workout at the arena at noon. The visitors are in good shape and all the men share the feeling that victory will rest with them. The lineup:

SHERBROOKES
McKinnon, F. W.,.....L. W. Molyneux
Fitz, C.,.....L. W. Molyneux
Fyran, P.,.....L. W. Molyneux
Small, L. W.,.....L. W. Molyneux
Whitten, C. P.,.....L. W. Molyneux
Davenport, P.,.....L. W. Molyneux
Gray, R.,.....L. W. Molyneux

BOSTON BUYS MITCHELL
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The sale of Fred Mitchell, the stocky Buffalo catcher, to the Boston Nationals was announced today. Manager Stallings will use Mitchell as an instructor and trainer of his young catchers and pitchers. He will report at Athens, Ga.

TWO MATCHES IN BILLIARD MEET SCHEDULED TODAY

Coleman Plays Conway and Muldauer Plays Blake in Amateur Championship Tournament in New York

NEW YORK—Two games are scheduled for today in the amateur class B 18.2 ballline championship billiard tournament which is being played here. Today's matches bring H. A. Coleman against C. D. Conway and Mark Muldauer against Ledyard Blake.

George P. B. Clarke scored his second victory Wednesday night, defeating Ledyard Blake by the score of 300 to 241 in 43 innings. The victory gives Clarke a clear title to first place in the tournament with two victories and no defeats. H. A. Coleman has won his only game. Mark Muldauer has broken even in two games, Blake has lost one game and C. G. Baxter has suffered two defeats.

Clarke played the same steady billiards that featured the opening game of the tournament and made high runs of 41 and 40, each time threatening to pass the record run of the tourney to date, 47. He just fell short of averaging 7 points, getting 6 42-43. Blake put up the best game that any loser has yet shown in the tournament, getting an average of 3 26-23 and a high run of 42. The score by innings:

Clarke—12 8 0 0 2 1 41 11 0 0 1 3 0 0 11
Blake—12 3 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 42 0 2 25 13 2
11 2 2 1 5 1 22 0 1 19 0 2 0 0 3 5 11 4 0
1 4 24 3 4 3—241. Average, 3 26-43.

In the afternoon game Mark Muldauer, who was defeated by Clarke in the opening game of the tournament on Monday night, gave C. G. Baxter his second defeat of the tournament, this time by the score of 300 to 238. The game required 63 innings. Muldauer had an average of 4 48-63 and made high runs of 22, 17 and 17. Baxter had an average of 3 49-63 and high runs of 21, 16 and 12. The score by innings:

Muldauer—5 2 1 1 0 0 2 0 6 1 1 1 3 2 2
3 14 17 5 0 2 4 0 3 0 2 1 1 9 10 10 0 7
0 6 17 5 12 10 3 6 14 11 1 2 3—300. Average, 4 48-63.
Baxter—0 2 10 1 2 5 1 0 0 1 1 0 12 2 3
0 10 16 2 6 12 3 7 11 0 3 11 6 3 4 4 0 4 0 2
1 8 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 3 12 0 0 9 1 21 0 12 0 6
2 10 1 2 7—238. Average, 3 49-63.

ATHLETES FROM WEST EXPECTED

NEW YORK—Western athletes are expected to be a factor in the indoor championships to be held in Madison Square Garden March 6, according to the latest advices received from the West. Edward C. Raey, president of the Central Association, has sent word that his association intended to send on all the athletes that make a creditable showing in the Central Association championships to be held March 1 in Chicago.

Mr. Raey stated that Ira N. Davenport was rounding into form after being defeated by Plant of Notre Dame in a half mile race that was run in Im. 58 1-58. These two men will be sent on to compete in the 600 and 1000-yard championships in which they will have to meet T. J. Halpin of Boston, M. W. Sheppard, A. R. Kiviat and O. F. Hedlund. E. F. Lindberg of the Chicago A. A. who finished third in the 40-meter race at Stockholm, also has started training and will help to make the western team formidable.

PENN FOOTBALL SCHEDULE IS OUT

PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania football schedule was completed Wednesday, when Lafayette agreed to play here on Oct. 4 instead of Oct. 25. All games will be played on Franklin field, except the contest with Michigan, which takes place in Ann Arbor. The schedule, which the faculty committee and the board of directors of the athletic association will be asked to ratify next week, follows:

Sept. 27, Gettysburg.
Oct. 1, Franklin and Marshall; 4. Lafayette; 11. Swarthmore; 18. Brown; 25. Indiana.

Nov. 1, State College; 8, Dartmouth; 15, Michigan at Ann Arbor; 25, Cornell.

DEAN BRIGGS MAKES REPORT

Dean Briggs, as chairman of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard has just issued his annual report for 1911-12. The report goes into the matter very thoroughly and with Dean Briggs' characteristic frankness and clearness. He explains several actions which the committee took during the year. He also goes into the spending of money for athletic purposes, and tells how it has been reduced considerably at Cambridge. He also reviews the work of the various teams for the year.

W. H. T. HUNN TO GO WITH SOUTAR

PHILADELPHIA—W. H. T. Hunn, polo player and all round sportsman, next Wednesday will accompany Soutar the professional of the racquet club, to England, where Soutar is scheduled to meet Charles Williams, the racquet champion, at the Queens Club, London, on April 7. Hunn is to be one of the umpires of the championship match.

CHICAGO NATIONALS BEAT CUBANS

TAMPA, Fla.—The Chicago Nationals, in training here, played their first exhibition game of the season Wednesday, defeating the Havana, Cuba, Athletics, 4 to 2. Of the former Chicago regulars only Reulbach and Evers played. Reulbach pitched three innings, but retired after Aoste got a three-base hit.

PLAYING FOR INTERNATIONAL TITLE



(Copyright by Keogh Bros., Dublin)
ENGLAND VS. IRELAND AT DUBLIN IN THE CHAMPIONSHIP RUGBY GAME OF 1913

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN, Ire.—About 10,000 people assembled to see the England versus Ireland Rugby football match on the Dublin ground, which ended in a very decisive victory for England. The visitors won the toss, and chose to play with a very strong breeze behind them. They soon

showed some fine forward work and the Irish backs had many opportunities for showing their powers. The three quarters did not seem to combine well, but for some time the Irish defense proved sufficient. The visitors' good scrummaging worked well, and Ritson (England) made the first score. In the second half of

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR CRESCENT A. C. HOCKEY SEVEN

NEW YORK—Chances of the Crescent Athletic Club hockey seven winning permanent possession of the Amateur Hockey League championship trophy look pretty bright today following the victory of that club over the St. Nicholas seven in this city Wednesday night by a score of 4 to 3. The Crescents have already won two legs on the trophy and should they win this year, they will get permanent possession.

The victory over St. Nicholas last night gave them first place in the league standing with five victories and three defeats. St. Nicholas is second with four victories and three defeats. An extra period was necessary because of the tie which existed at the end of the two halves of 20 minutes each, at which stage the score was 3 goals all. The end came when Shirreff, on an angle shot from a scrimmage, tallied the winning goal after 12m. 21s. of play in the extra period.

From the outset the wing play of the Crescents was lacking, while, on the other hand, the team work of the St. Nicholas team was outstanding and at times brilliant. Lack of proper direction, however, in the matter of shooting for goals worked havoc with their aspirations at winning, and although they displayed the better combination, the result showed that victory was not for them.

The defeated team showed a lack of aggressiveness and the forwards failed to "get into the game" as the Crescents did when they were in tight places. There wasn't an idle moment in the 52 minutes and few seconds that the game required actual play and the followers of each side had time pretty well taken up urging their favorites on. The summary:

ST. NICHOLAS CRESCENT A. C.
MacKenzie,.....E. Mills
Richards,.....B. Brown
Lent,.....P. Duffene
Stanley,.....C. Shirreff
Chen,.....C. Assistant referee—E. Peabody, L. W. Scarborough
Turrell,.....L. W. Kennedy
Goals—First period: Peabody, St. Nicholas, 7:22; Kennedy, Crescent, 15:40; Brown, Crescent, 16:30. Second period: Turrell, St. Nicholas, 13:23; Kennedy, Crescent, 15:41; Peabody, St. Nicholas, 15:28. Extra period: Shirreff, 12:21. Lieve, Crescent, 4; St. Nicholas, 3. Referee—J. Rogers, L. A. C. Assistant referee—E. Peabody, L. A. C. Timer—George B. Stebbins, Crescent A. C.

MANHATTAN AND SPOKANE IN TIE FOR SECOND PLACE

SPRINGFIELD—Two clubs are tied for the championship of the United States Revolver Association as the result of the indoor league matches which closed last week on the ranges of the various clubs throughout the country. The clubs tied are the Manhattan of New York City and the Spokane of Spokane, Wash., which will shoot off for the honors.

Other ties in the league are Columbus, Louisville, Emeryville, Cal., and Providence, with 14 matches lost; Belleville, Sault Ste. Marie and Tacoma, with 20 lost, and Portland, Me., and Cincinnati, with 21 lost.

SWEDEN PRAISES A. A. U.

NEW YORK—The action of the Amateur Athletic Union in moving so promptly in the case of James Thorpe when it discovered that the winner at the Olympic games had forfeited his amateur standing, is appreciated by Swedish athletes, according to letters received by Secretary James E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. Wednesday.

In behalf of the Swedish Olympic committee, Secretary Kristian Hellstrom, acknowledging notification that the prizes won by Thorpe were being returned, wrote that the whole matter would be placed before the Swedish committee at its next meeting.

LOUEN SIGNS WITH DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—The signed contract of Second Baseman Louen was received Wednesday by the Detroit American League Baseball Club. Louen is expected to report immediately to Manager Jennings at the Gulfport (Miss.) training camp.

TRACK STAR RETURNS TO EXETER

EXETER, N. H.—M. B. Orr, 15, who was called to his home in Piqua, O., returned to school Wednesday afternoon, and has resumed training for the 600-yard run at the school meet in Boston, which event he is booked to win.

EXETER FARES WELL FOR POSITIONS IN B. A. A. MEET SATURDAY

In the drawings held in the Boston Athletic Association Wednesday for positions in the B. A. A. school meet next Saturday, Exeter, the school that has been picked to win, fared well. Edward Teschner, the Exeter sprinter, failed to draw well in his big event, being set back in the 300-yard run. He will be last man in the final trial heat. George Dougherty of the same school, picked the front row in the 1000-yard run, and George Allen of Powder Point is back in the same event. Edward Case of Exeter was placed back in the mile.

The athletic committee has not decided on the distribution of points in the relay races to cover the teams running less than three laps. This matter will probably be decided at the meeting of the New England Interscholastic Association at the B. A. A. Saturday morning.

The committee announced a change in the relay card. Moses Brown vs. Allen school, Arlington vs. Melrose, and Browne & Nichols vs. Country have been changed from two laps to three laps. Mark Noble, the hurdler and high jumper of the Noble & Greenough team will probably be unable to compete in the meet Saturday.

The final placing of entries for the various events finds them placed as follows: Forty-seven in the 40-yard dash, 39 in the 300-yard run, 28 in the 600-yard run, 25 in the 1000-yard run, 16 in the mile, 10 in the hurdles, 16 in the high jump and 13 in the shot put, making a total of 194 entries for the events, which, with the 176 in the 22 relay races, makes the total of entries 370.

The big relay race between Dartmouth and the B. A. A. will be held in the middle of the meet, but the regular relay card will be run in the following order:

No. 1—Lawrence high vs. Lowell high.
No. 2—Moses Brown vs. Allen school.
No. 3—Mitchell Military vs. Fessenden school.
No. 4—Arlington high vs. Melrose high.
No. 5—Newton high vs. Brookline high.
No. 6—Worcester Classical vs. Chelsea high.
No. 7—Boston College high vs. Powder Point.
No. 8—Roxbury Latin vs. Stone school.
No. 9—Noble & Greenough vs. Roxbury Latin Midgets.
No. 10—Hinge Training school vs. Cambridge Latin school.
No. 11—Volkman vs. Noble & Greenough.
No. 12—Dean Academy vs. Salem vs. Rock Ridge.
No. 13—Commerce vs. Hope Street high.
No. 14—St. John's Prep vs. Dunbar Academy.
No. 15—Hyde Park high vs. Dedham high vs. Lowell.
No. 16—English high vs. Boston Latin.
No. 17—Browning & Nichols vs. Country Day.
No. 18—East Boston high vs. Charlestown.
No. 19—Dorchester high vs. Mechanic Arts high.
No. 20—Malden high vs. Medford high.
No. 21—Natick high vs. Wellesley high vs. Quincy high.
No. 22—Exeter vs. Worcester Academy.

DE ORO HAS BIG LEAD

NEW YORK—With a lead of 173 points as a result of the first two of the three games for the pool championship of the country, Alfred De Oro, the present title holder, meets Thomas Hueston, the challenger, tonight, in the final game. That De Oro will successfully defend his title is practically certain as he now has to get 200 points while his opponent must get 373 to tie him.

EXPECT TO SIGN COLLINS

It is expected that the Boston American league headquarters that Ray Collins will visit President McAlister sometime late today, and in all probability will sign his contract to play with the champions this season. Collins was at headquarters Wednesday afternoon, but failed to come to an agreement.

LEWIS SIGNS CONTRACT

G. E. Lewis, outfielder of the Boston Americans, has notified President McAlister that he has signed his contract for 1913, and will report at training camp.

CHARLES THOM WINS FLORIDA OPEN GOLF PLAY

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Charles Thom of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club is today receiving the congratulations of his friends for winning the Florida open championship Wednesday. He won the title and the cash prize that goes with it by scoring 68—69—137 for his 36 holes. Next in line was W. J. Travers of Garden City, who took the special for the best amateur score. Travis did well to lead many of the best professionals in the country with his rounds of 69 and 73.

M. J. Brady of Wollaston finished ninth, having a poor afternoon round. T. L. McNamara and Arthur Fenn, two other Boston professionals, were tenth and eleventh.

H. P. Farrington of Woodland had the fourth best amateur score with 78—76—154. T. Carroll, Samoset, 163; A. Chisholm, Kettle Cove, 165, and Arthur Goss, Portland, 169, were the other New England professionals' scores. The summary:

Charles Thom, morning:
Out.....3 3 4 4 3 3 3—30
In.....4 5 4 5 4 3 4—38—68
Afternoon:
Out.....4 4 4 4 4 4 4—34
In.....3 5 4 4 4 4 4—35—69—137

A.M. P.M. T.
Charles Thom, Shinnecock.....68 69 137
W. J. Travers, Garden City.....69 73 142
Jack Hutchinson, Albany.....69 74 143
Fred McLeod, Columbia.....70 73 143
J. McDermott, Atlantic City.....72 72 144
Gilbert Nichols, Wilmington.....74 70 144
Walter Fowar, Shokie.....74 70 144
Tom Anderson, Oakmont.....75 70 145
M. J. Brady, Wollaston.....72 76 148
T. L. McNamara, Boston.....74 75 149
A. H. Fenn, Palm Beach.....76 74 150
Alex Smith, Wyckoff.....76 76 152

AMHERST RIFLE TEAM MAKES FINE COLLEGE TOTAL

AMHERST, Mass.—The Massachusetts Agricultural College rifle team made the record score of 1899 for 10 men this week against Columbia University. The five best scores totaled 965 and the second team score 934. The match next week will be with Dartmouth, and then will come the contest with Harvard, which will decide the eastern championship.

Edminster this week showed his former skill, winning first place with a score of 197. Sergeant Lee will hold the team to its best work with daily practice to the end of the contest.

IOWA CITY HIGH BREAKS RECORD

PORTLAND, Me.—Announcement that Deering high school had broken the world's record for interscholastic rifle shooting was followed Wednesday by word from Iowa City that the Iowa City high school had done even better, beating Deering high school in this week's match, 975 to 973.

The previous world's record, 972, was made by the Iowa school last year. This victory is understood here to assure Iowa City of the National Interscholastic Indoor Rifle League championship for another year.

DE ORO HAS BIG LEAD

NEW YORK—With a lead of 173 points as a result of the first two of the three games for the pool championship of the country, Alfred De Oro, the present title holder, meets Thomas Hueston, the challenger, tonight, in the final game. That De Oro will successfully defend his title is practically certain as he now has to get 200 points while his opponent must get 373 to tie him.

EXPECT TO SIGN COLLINS

It is expected that the Boston American league headquarters that Ray Collins will visit President McAlister sometime late today, and in all probability will sign his contract to play with the champions this season. Collins was at headquarters Wednesday afternoon, but failed to come to an agreement.

LEWIS SIGNS CONTRACT

G. E. Lewis, outfielder of the Boston Americans, has notified President McAlister that he has signed his contract for 1913, and will report at training camp.

CHAMPION YALE SWIMMING TEAM CONGRATULATED

Captain Wilson and Members of Squad Made Fine Showing During Season, Especially Against Columbia

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Capt. Andrew Wilson, Jr., and the members of the Yale varsity swimming team are today being congratulated over the splendid showing made in their meets of the winter, and especially for their victory over Columbia University Wednesday evening, in the last of their dual intercollegiate contests. This victory, by a score of 42 to 11, gave to Yale the college team championship for 1913.

At no stage of the meet were the Columbia swimmers dangerous except in the fancy dive, which was won by Barrett, who has not been defeated this season. His back 1½ dive and Flying Dutchman were the features of the meet, the former being the most difficult dive that has ever been executed in this pool. Yale started off well, going through the 600-foot relay in splendid style and getting a new intercollegiate record. Each man increased his lead.

In the 50-yard swim Marr, of Yale, got a bad start, but overhauled Culman, of Columbia, and beat him to the tape by two feet. Culman did not show up as well as expected in the 100-yard swim, and was beaten by Marr and Roberts.

Merwin, Yale, started to the front from the gun in the 220-yard race, and was never headed, beating his teammate, E. Howe, by eight yards. The summary follows:

600-foot relay—Won by Yale (Roberts, Mayer, Marr, Summer), second, Columbia (Culman, Coope, Barrett, Osgood). Time, 45:1-58.
Fancy diving—Won by Barrett, Columbia, 106 points; Wilson, Yale, second, 102½; McGregor, Yale, third, 154.
50-yard swim—Won by Marr, Yale; Culman, Columbia, second; Mayer, Yale, third, 26s.
100-yard swim—Won by Marr, Yale; Roberts, Yale, second; Culman, Columbia, third. Time 1m. 2-58.
220-yard swim—Won by Merwin, Yale; E. Howe, Yale, second; Osgood, Columbia, third. Time, 2m. 51 4-58.
Plunge for distance—Won by Smith, Yale, 67ft.; Braden, Yale, 65ft., second; Kotch, Columbia, 61ft., third.
Referee—J. Ruddy, New York A. C.

CHESS PLAYERS ARE STILL TIED

HAVANA—Today's play in the Cuban chess tournament is being devoted to the finishing up of adjourned games, of which there are three. So far as the two leaders, Capablanca and Marshall, are concerned, Wednesday's round was a repetition of Tuesday's. Both won and maintained their positions at the head with totals of 7 to 2 each.

Capablanca had the black pieces against Blanco, who created a sensation by adopting the Evans gambit. Capablanca was in his element and wound up with a splendid combination after 37 moves. Marshall, on the other hand, played a queen's gambit declined against Chajes of Chicago. The latter lost a piece on his thirty-third move, and resigned six moves later.

Kupchik gained slightly on Janowski by defeating Corzo in a Ponziani opening after 17 moves. The game between Janowski and Jaffe, another queen's gambit declined, was adjourned in an even position after 49 moves.

FRESHMEN HAVE HEAVY SCHEDULE

ITHACA, N. Y.—The Cornell freshmen football schedule announced Wednesday by the athletic council is much stronger than any freshman schedule ever arranged at Ithaca. For the first time the Cornell club will play the Harvard and Princeton freshmen. The schedule follows:

Oct. 4, second varsity at Ithaca; 11, Cascadilla at Ithaca; 18, Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory School at Ithaca; 25, Princeton Freshmen at Princeton; Ithaca; 30, J. Harrington High School at Ithaca; 8, Harvard Freshmen at Cambridge; 15, St. John's Manlius at Ithaca; 22, Pennsylvania Freshmen at Ithaca.

ST. LOUIS NATIONALS

CINCINNATI—Manager Miller Huggins and eight players of the St. Louis National league baseball team left here Wednesday night for Columbus, Ga., for their spring training. The remainder of the team will report direct to the training grounds.

FRESHMAN'S CHANCES NOT BRIGHT AT YALE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Outlook for Track Squad Not Very Promising for Developing Team to Defeat Harvard and Princeton

POLE VAULT BEST

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Despite the fact that the freshman class at Yale did very well in the annual fall track meet and in a few individual cases showed up well in Willistown contests, the chances of turning out a squad that will be able to win the championship from Harvard and Princeton are not considered very bright at the present time by Coach J. C. Mack. Each event has at least one man of more or less promise, but he does not appear to have an understudy of promise to pick up second and third places.

In the hurdles and jumps the material is fairly strong but only fair in the middle distances. There is a lack of good men in the sprints, weights and long distances. All freshmen who have ever run any distance are being urged to report. This department is under the coaching of William Queal.

So far in the distances three men have done fairly well, Baird, Lyman and Young. In the sprints, L. L. Ricketts is the only man who has shown up so far except K. Cowles, who at present is ineligible to compete.

The material for the 440 and 880-yard runs is better. There are several men who are developing fast and with more work should make good time. Of these A. H. Revell, Jr., 15 S., is the most promising. The other members of his relay team are J. G. Putnam, C. R. Walker, Jr., W. M. Allen and C. B. Kellogg, 15 S. A. R. Jones, who won a 500' place in the 440 in the fall meet, is also a go 'n man.

In the hurdles the prospects at present are good. C. A. Willets, 15 S., E. J. Rosener, A. H. Revell, Jr., 15 S., and C. R. Walker, Jr., have shown up well.

More men are needed in the high jump. W. N. Oler is easily the best of those who have reported, while F. M. Hampton is next. The latter, however, will probably devote most of his efforts to a broad jump. C. A. Willets, 15 S., can also be counted upon.

The pole vault material is the most encouraging of all, with several men good for 11 feet or more. Among those who are developing well are H. S. Buck, D. Linn, 15 S.; T. C. Woodward, 15 S.; J. H. Vincent, and H. O. Perry.

The weight events are not quite as encouraging. A. E. Humphreys, Jr., 15 S. made the best performance in the hammer throw last fall, and this was far short of a scoring mark. In the shot put W. R. Clendinning, 15 S., and N. M. Way may develop but they cannot be counted upon as sure point winners.

LEWIS J. BIRD CO.

Auctioneers and Appraisers
32 Bromfield Street, Boston

IMMENSE SALE BY AUCTION

ORIENTAL RUGS

50 BALES APPRAISED AT \$110,000
TODAY

10:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M., and following days

THE HOME FORUM

"Glasgow Mountain" to Be Beautified

Ardgool, or Glasgow mountain, as it is known by the trippers who visit so frequently this highland estate of the corporation of Glasgow, is about to be converted into yet another of the many beauty spots of which Scotland may be justly proud. Situated at the head of Lochgill on the firth of Clyde, it may be reached in a couple of hours by boat from the city, and the corporation, on whom this estate was conferred, under deed of gift, by Lord Rowallan some years ago, feel that the time has now come in which to commence operations in a scheme of afforestation submitted to them by Mr. Whitton, superintendent of the city parks.

The problem, as Mr. Whitton states in his report, is of too complex a nature to permit of any fixed plan being undeviatingly pursued, the work being carried out as the exigencies of the scheme will allow. It appears, however, that the corporation have decided that 200 acres of the estate may now be immediately dealt with, and that the areas to be afforested, will be those on its west side. The trees to be planted will be chiefly of the species known to thrive in this district, such as the common or Norway spruce, silver and Douglas fir, the larch, the Scots fir, and the Menzies or Sitka spruce. Other species, of course, of newer and less known varieties will, here and there, be intermixed, but the project being of an economic as well as of a beautifying nature, demands from this point of view some care in the adoption of species.

Mixing the Currency

Mrs. Lang is a zealous and loyal wife and intends to avoid exaggeration, but has a strong tendency in that direction. "It's perfectly wonderful," she said to a patient friend, "to see the way Mr. Lane counts bills at the bank. He'll take a great pile of five and ten and twenty-dollar bills, and make his fingers fly just like lightning, and never make a mistake!"

"Never?" asked the friend, who knew Mrs. Lane's weakness, and could not forbear the question. "Well—no—at least," stammered Mrs. Lane, "why, perhaps he might get five or ten cents out of the way, but not any more, ever."—Harpers Magazine.

Argument as usually managed is the worst sort of conversation; as it is generally in books the worst sort of reading.—Swift.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amblerly House, Norfolk St., London.

THRASHING DAYS ON DIFFERENT FARMS



THRASHING WHEAT NEAR EARLINGTON, KY.

WHILE this scene lacks the sylvan charm of wheat fields where only the gleam of the scythe hints at mechanism and the reapers are perhaps followed by girls in gay-colored print gowns binding up the sheaves, it is still several steps from the vastness of the scale on which thrashing is now done on the big farms of the Northwest of the United States and Canada. In Kentucky, we may expect as a rule to find fields ranging in size from 20 to 50 acres, such as meet the eye in any region where diversified farming is followed. In these country districts the farmer's wife is called upon to feed the ever hungry crew which comes along to operate the thrashing machine, as well as all the extra hands that are summoned from the farms around. Sometimes the number at meals may be 18 or 20 or even more and they may keep the women folk over the cook stove for one, two or three days according to the size of the job or the delays occasioned by rain.

But in parts of the Northwest the thrashing machine owner or contractor furnishes all the help necessary and brings along a cook and a commissary wagon. The workmen have their own mess, doing away with the hard work which formerly devolved upon the women. The traction engine, which supplies the power for operating the thrasher, burning coal or in some cases straw, also draws the heavy machine, the coal tender, water wagon and mess kit from farm to farm. At the left in the picture, the growing stack shows where the straw goes. The bags of wheat near are piled close to the "weigher" where the fresh clean grain flows from the pulsating "separator." This is a long way from the days when David visited Ornan the Jebusite at his thrashing floor.

Some Home Problems

What is described as a "home night" was planned by a lady whose story is told in the Ladies Home Journal. She found that her family and herself were all beginning to spend their evenings, as well as their days, outside the house. She resolved to establish a night when all should stay at home and make friends with each other as if they were all company. The daughters put on their pretty gowns, the boy his best black cutaway; light refreshments were served just as if there were company, and the family reunion became a feature of the week for all, which father enjoyed most of all.

Another little home story which appears in the same journal shows a young wife complaining because her husband did not talk to her when he came home at night, entertaining her with bits of news from his day. But the husband's point of view was that the details of business could not be interesting to her (and she herself said they were not), and that when he came home he wanted a change of thought and some merry and entertaining chat from her. This last story sounds a bit apocryphal. There are few women nowadays who are so closely house-bound that they do not get out in the world and learn interesting things which they are only too glad to share with the home people around the table at night. But the lack of knowledge of the husband's business or keen interest in his affairs is perhaps something which still persists among women. They take their clubs and other personal affairs quite seriously, but do not give so much of themselves to companionship with the husband as would easily be possible.

Could Forgive

One of the less familiar of the Lincoln stories brought out by the anniversary is one about his patient reception of the many visitors and office-seekers. One day, says a writer in St. Nicholas, the first of the waiting crowd was an office-seeking editor, who, to help his claim, produced a yellowed, old newspaper to prove that he had been the first to name Lincoln for nomination.

"Do you really think that announcement was the occasion of my nomination?"

"Certainly," was the hopeful reply. "Well, don't be troubled about it; I forgive you." And Lincoln politely opened the door, and the editor passed out.

WHEN Jesus said, "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven," he gave a command which is indispensable in the solving of human problems. Indeed, this very command, honestly and sincerely obeyed, manifests one's moral and spiritual strength, thus proving one's true worth in the world. It is naturally to be assumed that each and every person, deep down in his heart, wants to live rightly; wants not only to have his own conduct regulated as it should be regulated, but wants also, if called on, to be able to help a brother or a sister regulate or improve his or her conduct. Nothing is or ever can be more beautiful than for men and women first to gain the practical understanding of living aright, and then by both precept and example to let their light so shine that it may be the means of cheering, uplifting and renewing some misguided, weary and despairing individual. To do this is to interpret correctly the teachings of the great Master and to follow in his footsteps; yes, it is to get near to God Himself and to joy in His infinite, eternal blessings.

Jesus continually emphasized the importance of living rightly. Unselfish, tireless and compassionate, he endeavored to have suffering and sin-sick hearts see the error of their ways and show them how to overcome and destroy error. His entire career was for the sole purpose of lifting mortal thought up and out of itself, and of ushering in divine or immortal thinking. And how did he proceed to do this? Simply by making obedience to God's will the first consideration always, and then by disclosing the mighty power of right thought through right action. Because he let his light shine as no one else had ever done, and consequently helped others as no one else had ever helped

them, he clearly revealed himself as the Exemplar or Wayshower of mankind.

Christ Jesus possessed the correct understanding of God, his Father and our Father, who, as he often declared, is omnipotent, omnipresent and omniscient. Thus it was that he understood himself and all created things as the direct spiritual expressions or reflections of God; or, in other words, he understood man and the universe to be co-existent and co-eternal with God, the All-in-all. Seeing God as good, as Spirit, Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, as the Scriptures define Him, Jesus knew that so-called evil or error, together with matter and material things which are opposed to Spirit, God, and His creation, is but an illusion, an unreality, "a liar, and the father of it," because it is neither created nor perceived by God. Upon this immovable spiritual basis he established his thoughts and did his works, healing the sick, reforming the sinner, feeding the five thousand, going through solid walls, stilling the tempest, raising the dead, and finally overcoming most gloriously every phase of evil.

Just before his ascension—the final putting off of the fleshly or temporal and the complete putting on of the spiritual or eternal—the Master, according to the concluding chapters of both Matthew and Mark, commanded his disciples to go

Powers and Glories

How far the Supreme Being may communicate His attributes to His intelligent offspring I do not stop to inquire. But that His almighty goodness will impart to them powers and glories of which the material universe is but a faint emblem, I cannot doubt.—Channing.

JEWELS OF IMPERIAL HOUSE OF AUSTRIA

ALL lovers of antiques, precious stones, and objects d'art are acquainted with the Gruene Gewoelbe (Green Vaults) of Dresden, which are rightly famous for their wonderful collection, but it would seem that many are not aware that it is rivalled, and in regard to jewels, surpassed, by the treasures of the imperial house of Austria. They are kept in the Hofburg and may be seen by any one on payment of a small sum. You enter the magnificent arched gateway of the palace, and crossing the courtyard to the next archway, find a door on the left where an official admits you and takes you down a staircase to the Schatzkammer.

The first room is full of treasures of the Roman empire, which are most interesting historically. There is a curiously engraved sword, said to have belonged to Charlemagne, and a Bible with leaves of violet parchment. All round the walls are hung costumes of exquisite fabric and design, some being the vestments used at the anointing of kings and priests, others the costumes of hermits of the sixteenth century. Of these the coronation mantle is the most remarkable. It was made by Saracen artists at Palermo in 1133 and is of purple tissue embroidered in gold in Arabic characters. On a table close by stands an exquisite basin of oriental agate which is fashioned out of the largest single piece of this stone in existence. Clear golden in color and beautiful in form with two curved, delicately carved handles, this is the first object to attract one's attention, and was said to have been brought from the sack of Constantinople by a Crusader in 1204.

It is, however, the second room, filled with the jewels which are the private property of the imperial house, that fairly takes away one's breath. Here are rubies and emeralds larger than pigeon's eggs, and a great opal drop which is literally the size of a large plum. Many of the designs also are exquisite, especially that of a priceless string of black

pearls, with a pendant of pearls and diamonds. The numerous orders of the Golden Fleece in brilliants (one containing 150 large solitaire brilliants) are dazzlingly beautiful, but the most interesting of all these wonderful gems is the Florentine diamond, known as the Great Florentine, which is set in the form of a hat buckle and is one of the largest diamonds in the world. It was brought originally to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who lost it at the battle of Marston in 1476. A Swiss soldier picked it up and taking it for a piece of glass, sold it for a florin to a parish priest. He in his turn sold it for three francs and later it was bought

for 5000 florins by a merchant of Berne. After this it changed hands till it came into possession of the Medici family, and when their line became extinct, it finally passed into the hands of the Empress Maria Theresa. Other rooms there are full of lovely and interesting things, notably some christening robes and coverlets of silver moire, exquisitely embroidered in gold and pearls. Part of the work is said to have been done by the famous Maria Theresa herself. Nothing, however, equals the gorgeous display of jewels just described, and people come back to them again and again and linger round the cases, as if unable to tear themselves away.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Common and Extraordinary

With all its imperfections, the ordinary screw is one of the most important things in civilization. Nails would be jolted and torn out by the forces that drive machinery. But the screw, with its hard metal thread wound into a solid steel structure, resists the tearing powers that are employed all around us, says the Children's Magazine. Think of the hundreds of thousands of screws and nuts that hold together the framework and the armor of a great ship! And then below the stern of this monster of the seas are the great screws of bronze that drive her through the waves. The screw of the latest kind of flying machine bores its way into the air at 100 miles an hour.

During an English lesson the members of the class were making sentences involving given words, whose meaning they were to ascertain from a dictionary. One boy found that "undulating" means "going up and down." His sentence was: "The woman was undulating in an omnibus."

A Child's Laughter

One thing yet there is, that none, Hearing ere its chime be done, Knows not well the sweetest one Heard of man beneath the sun. Soft and strong and loud and light, Very sound of very light, Heard from morning's rosiest height, When the soul of all delight Fills a child's clear laughter.

Golden bells of welcome rolled Never forth such notes, nor told Hours so blithe in tones so bold, As the radiant mouth of gold Here that rings forth heaven. If the golden-crested wren Were a nightingale—why, then, Something seen and heard of men Might be half as sweet as when Laughs a child of seven.

—Swinburne.

The great enemy of democracy is privilege. To grant any sort of concession, having money value, without a corresponding return, is "privilege." The granting of privilege in the past has been the source of most of the great body of political evils from which the civilized world suffers today.—David Starr Jordan in Atlantic.

LIVING RIGHTLY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"and teach all nations" precisely what he had taught them, to which he added these famous words: "And, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." "And these signs shall follow them that believe: in my name shall they cast out devils [evils]; they shall speak with new tongues; they shall take up serpents; and if they drink any deadly thing, it shall not hurt them; they shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover." Then we read that the disciples "went forth, and preached everywhere, the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following."

Thus the Master made plain that the understanding of right living was not alone for him or his twelve disciples, but that it was for each and every one who would avail himself of it—"all nations"—and history tells us that during the first three centuries of the Christian era many people acquired this understanding in a sufficient degree to heal the sick and even raise the dead. Now, if the Christ-power could be with men three hundred years after the disappearance of both the human Jesus and the chosen twelve, and could enable mankind to repeat the Master's great works, why is it not possible for this power to be with men today to inspire and support them just as it did in the early days? Surely it is not unreasonable to expect the healing works now in view of the fact that Christ Jesus said that of himself he could do absolutely nothing, but that the Father, who is "the same yesterday, and today, and forever," did the works.

Christian Science as expounded in its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mrs. Eddy, has come to prove to every willing investigator that God and His Christ are here today as much as at any time in the past, and that if men and women but awake to this great fact; if they but try to realize the ever-presence of divine

LINCOLN AND SELF-TRAINING

TWO great masterpieces of English prose are the work of a man who never had more than four months of formal schooling. They are Lincoln's Gettysburg address and his second inaugural address. This statement in the Youths Companion touches a well-known fact, yet it bears analysis. For it does not mean that Lincoln never studied. He did. He read all the books he could lay his hands on, walking long distances to borrow and return the previous volumes. He tells of his efforts to acquire a flowery oratorical style by learning by heart the famous speeches of a past time or of contemporary statesmen. He characterizes this, as reported by one who knew him in the boyhood of the chronicler, as his effort to gain an "unnatural style of language." Yet it must have taught him much.

Later he took to another system of study. He strove to express whatever he had to say, and also to practise writing, so that anybody might understand his words, even the very simplest people. He sought to cut away all useless words, to find out the shortest and strongest

words and to make sure that every necessary point was made clear. Therefore we see three stages in the education of the author of the masterpieces cited above. First he read eagerly, then he committed pages of what he considered good literature to heart, and then, third, he sought by a severe process of self-training to learn to express himself in clear, clean-cut English. No master in school could have done much more for him than this. The chief use of teaching is to point the way, to supply incentive. The student must really take every step for himself. His way may be shortened often by advice and criticism, which either discourages or prompts the writer to make himself over on the model of the teacher's thought. Therefore Lincoln, with the inspiration within himself constantly prompting him to better and better things, did have schooling. He was self-schooled, as every master of any trade, profession or art must be in the end.

Progress in himself and, through strenuous self-training, self-mastery, was what made Lincoln great and gave him the fiber to stand under tremendous pressure. This depth and conviction within himself, gained by living deeply into his own thoughts, searching to know what he really did think on many subjects, is what lies back of those simple and trenchant lines which make his two great masterpieces of expression.

French Language in England

At the distribution of prizes awarded by the National Society of French Masters in England, which took place at the Mansion house, London, M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador, said that it was practically impossible now for an Englishman to go to France without meeting an English-speaking Frenchman, and that the converse was also true owing to the activity of the society. The examinees of the society have increased in 28 years from 50 to 5800 a year. The direct and the written method of teaching are combined, and the results which are obtained are a source of amiable unity, continually increasing between the two nations. The principal prize was two Sevres vases given by the President of the French republic. Silver medals were given by the French ambassadors accredited to the court of St. James and Rome.

Transportation Up to Date

The illustrations in Scribner's magazine for February are an interesting commentary on the life of this hour. First is a mountain scene, the rocky splendor of color hinting at heights above the tree line. Here an automobile is laboring "over the top of the grade." Then comes for a colored illustration a man clinging to the top of a tall spire and waving his hat to an aeroplane that sails above him. The picture is named "Birds of a Feather," and the steeplejack's daring of the two seems the greater. Now are some absurd reproductions of old cuts of the earliest steam coaches that ran without rails. They are funny motor vehicles combined somewhat on the lines of the old coaches, with a big smoke stack at the rear, behind which the old time guard sits winding his coaching horn. One of these has the build of the old fashioned tall wheel bicycle with two tiny wheels twirling behind. The pictures are all gaily colored red and yellow with black relief. Yet another car looks much like a modern auto truck or delivery wagon, with a big hooded body, inside which the passengers sit in compartments. Another is white and looks a good deal like a modern railway coach except that people are seen sitting across the open front end. The wheel in front lies under a rounded cover shaped like half a globe. Further on views from Panama complete the outline of the marvels of modern transportation and travel of the hour.

True Sharing

In these days the desire to share what one possesses is active in a thousand different directions. The very activities of the exchanges of commerce type it. True sharing is of course always exchange, either the exchange of love and gratitude for love and service, or exchange in kind. "Not what we give but what we share"—that the gift is indeed bare without the giver is something coming to be understood. Duty is better than disobedience, but love alone fulfils the law.—Mary Stanhope.

Greenheart

Greenheart, in many respects the most wonderful wood in the world, credited with outliving iron and steel when placed in water, once sold for a dollar a cubic foot. Greenheart placed in the gates of the Canada dock in 1856 was used again in its reconstruction in 1894. The use of greenheart has been specified for sills and fenders in the lock gates of the Panama canal. Nansen's ship, the Fram, and the Antarctic ship Discovery, were built of greenheart.—Argonaut.

And ever a strain, of joys the sum,
Sings on in the heart of the lover
... that days to come
Are sweet as the days that are over.
—Florence Earle Coates.

Science

And

Health

With

Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions
and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

Picture Puzzle



Part of a woman's dress?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Issue.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, February 27, 1913

Woman's Larger Interest

MUNICIPAL government in the United States is in the transition stage. This is true even in cases where the old order has been overturned to make room for the new. The commission form of government, generally speaking, is regarded as a forward step; it is not settled, however, that it will work any more satisfactorily than the aldermanic or councilmanic system in communities where indifference is a normal or even a periodic characteristic of the people. On the contrary, it has been found that in instances where the commission form of municipal government has been left to work itself out automatically, or, worse still, where it has been left to the direction of the old-school local politicians, its failure has been more pronounced and pitiable than that of the discarded ward and spoils system. We presume this is why communities, tired of their present plan of government, hesitate to make a change. It is a serious question whether they would need to make a change, or be justified in making one, if they would give as much civic loyalty and devotion to the old system as they must give to the new in order to make it successful.

More people hold to the belief than are prepared to confess it that one of the prime causes of indifference, or seemingly indifferent, citizenship is the exacting demand of the period upon the time of the average man. Modern professional, business, and even social requirements are such that those who are active in the world's affairs are literally overwhelmed with details. Labor-saving devices have been introduced into business procedure, and by delegating his authority to another, man may be relieved of numerous social duties; but nothing has been done so far to enable him to meet his political obligations save at what he regards as great loss of time. This is an exaggerated sense of the situation, but, nevertheless, the aid of woman as a means of relieving it would be none the less serviceable. Plainly, political duties cannot be safely avoided or honestly evaded. Especially is it necessary that local affairs shall have close and constant attention. Does it not lie as well within the province of woman to take over a share of responsibility for local government, even though she may not have the suffrage? Next to her home, is not the welfare of the community in which she lives, in which she brings up her family, the nearest thing to her? And why should she not take a lively interest in everything that concerns it? Why should she not share her husband's responsibility in civic as well as in home affairs?

There is little danger that she will be regarded as an intruder or a meddler in this field of usefulness. She is the home guard, she often sees more of what is going on in the community than does man, feels the need of improvement more keenly, knows better how it can be brought about. Why need she wait for the franchise in order to give her thought, her energy, her moral support, her potent influence to the welfare of her village, her town or her city? Cannot she take good care of some of the details even though her husband monopolizes the franchise, and thereby prepare herself for taking good care of more of them when she shares his political privileges?

Those who are so desirous of seeing an announcement of the cabinet chosen by the President-elect should note the patience displayed by the appointed and govern themselves accordingly.

RECENT events, of course, will make the quiet of New Haven all the more welcome to Mr. Taft. The presidency has its responsibilities; a Yale professorship its compensations.

Coal Situation a Basis for Protest

IN A MOMENT of impulse the other day, the Massachusetts House of Representatives declared emphatically for the national government's ownership and operation of the coal mines. It was impulse, a primary one, product of the need of fuel, breaking through the restraint of caution, to strike a blow at the methods which make the fuel supply uncertain and the cost too great. It did not matter that the outbreak was led by a Socialist, the one who constitutes the leadership and the following of the most harmonious party in the Legislature, and that close upon him followed the entire Progressive membership of five. Party distinctions had no restraint upon the rest. There was a second thought next day, and a question about reconsideration; but what was impulse one day was sober conclusion the next, and the vote stands. If the senators have the ordinary instincts not too much abated by their personal indifference to the size of a coal bill, the address will be sent to Congress.

Passing resolutions on national questions is not an exercise to be unduly encouraged in the state Legislatures. There are enough home problems, and it takes quite enough time to handle them. But the coal matter is an exception. A situation in which the common right of men to share in the bounty of nature is violently denied may well be taken note of and the higher legislative body prodded to action. Tendency to classify all projects and to affix a technical label would mark as socialism the proposal that the government shall become the owner of the mines and the agent of the people for their operation. But the label need not affright. In one place is a great body of fuel in the earth, in another the need of it by the people of a great region. Between the two is what seems to be a selfish, ill-regulated, economically outrageous system. Then, as against the process with its unfair toll, with its enrichment of the few men who have come into control of the stores of nature, and its aid to the impoverishment of the many by whom the fuel is needed, why not take action to secure a readjustment that shall be fair?

The eastern part of the United States has the greatest possible cause to assert itself on the continuing injustice that makes it uncertain each season as to whether or not it is to be permitted to have coal and only certain that, if so permitted by the barons, the price is likely to seem extortionate. Indications are not lacking that the people of New England, at least, are not dull to the necessity the situation puts upon the national government to take the extreme course. The Massachusetts representatives were, it seems certain, not far from the view of their constituents.

THE eastern question, so far as it concerns the near east at any rate, was, a generation ago, supposed to be a specifically Turkish one. The spinning of the diplomatic wheel may be said to have changed all that. The Ottoman has been driven out of Macedonia and out of Thrace. None the less, the eastern question remains in a rather aggravated form, only it has become peculiarly the affair of Austria and of Russia. Ever since the moment of the Crimean war, a great Vienna paper recently announced, the policy of Russia has been to engulf the Balkan states, whilst that of Austria has been to maintain the status quo of Turkey. From the point of view of Russia, it has been the misfortune of the government of the Czar to fail, mainly because the Bulgarian Red Riding Hood was astute enough to perceive the teeth of the bear. On the other hand, the undoing of Austria has been the weakness of the Turk which enabled the eagle to succeed where the bear failed. The annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was the strangest effort to preserve the status quo which could have been conceived.

Bismarck once scoffed at the idea of a struggle between the whale and the elephant, but a struggle between the bear and the eagle is more conceivable. It is no particular secret that the war of last autumn was a triumph for the diplomacy of Monsieur Sazanoff. Count Berchtold did all he knew to prevent it. Better than most people, the successor of Count Aehrenthal understood the aim of the successor of Monsieur Isvolsky. Fortunately there is a power today in Europe incontestably greater than the sword. It is not the pen: it is the purse. It does not always suit the purse that every political Mercutio should bite his thumb at it. And behind the power of the purse there is growing up, in men's human affairs, a mightier power still, the power of Principle. Might, the sword used to say, is right, but the new power has reversed the epigram. Right, it says, is might.

KANSAS CITY is proud over the ease with which it has raised a \$100,000 grand opera guarantee fund, and, as a matter of fact, it has reason to be; but it would be an astonishing thing if Kansas City should fail in any worthy enterprise.

Corporation Ethics Better

MAJ. HENRY L. HIGGINSON, a Bostonian who is notable for high business rating and for generosity to cultural agencies in the city and at Harvard University, does not sympathize with all the trends of the time. Extension of state or collective authority he deprecates, preferring the older individualism and independence with their more personal responsibilities, penalties and rewards. Yet it is well to note that in a recent intimate talk to Harvard students he admits that the stirring up of the waters by the ethical reformers and the forcing on society of consideration of fundamental issues involved in present-day industry and banking have been coincident with a decided bettering of customs and practices in the business world.

"The corporation official, who feathers his own nest at the expense of the owners of the stock, is a rarity and is growing rarer," is the major's way of putting it.

That the higher standardization of business is due to criticism from without, Major Higginson does not explicitly state. He may consider this to be a natural inference. Whatever the relation of cause and effect, the important matter is that "there are fewer abuses in the conduct of corporations than there were a few years ago." Equally certain is it that there will be fewer in 1914 than there are now. And this because a popular movement has acquired momentum that cannot be resisted, and that must be allowed to run its length. Recent decisions of the supreme court, recent sentences of men found guilty of monopoly aggression, and the personal platform of the coming national executive, conspire to make it apparent that no halt in the process can be expected. Where conformity to the new ethical code is not voluntary, it will doubtless be compelled.

Discretion has become the better part of valor in this matter, as wise and law-abiding men never have failed to know and to say. The principle of liberty having been abused, a reaction toward emphasis on authority is only natural.

WHOEVER the new secretary of agriculture may be, it will probably be a long time before mail ceases to arrive in the department addressed to the retiring official. For it seems to much of the country that he has always been there and was intended to always remain there.

IT HAS been formally declared by the secretary of state that the income tax amendment is now incorporated in the United States constitution. Congress must take the next step. And the man with the taxable income the next.

SUCH contributions to the history of the American drama as that made by William H. Crane, in a paper read recently before the faculty and students of the University of California, are always welcome. They possess the charm of personal reminiscence as well as the worth of intelligent personal observation. But in the introduction to the brief summary of the address sent out by telegraph, Mr. Crane's contemporaries, in and out of his profession, will find, we believe, a passage to which they will be disposed to take exception. This introduction tells the reader that Mr. Crane dealt with "the stage and its development as he had viewed it, from a crude beginning through fifty years of actual experience to its present important position," etc. If the idea intended to be conveyed here is that the American stage was crude fifty years ago compared with what it is today, it may be assumed at once that Mr. Crane is in no wise responsible for the statement. He probably had nothing to do with the introduction, but it is associated so closely with his name that the average reader may credit the opinion to him.

What, in reality, had the American stage to offer, speaking broadly, in the period of fifty years ago? It could command, to begin with, all that 300 years of dramatic creation and production had to offer, and it drew upon this fund liberally. It had at its command, also, the greatest actors of the time, and they were as great as those of any time. It had Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, Goldsmith, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Sheridan Knowles,

The New Eastern Question

and all of the playwrights of the early Victorian era at its disposal, but it did not limit itself to the English drama any more than to the English actor. France, Germany, Italy and Spain were regularly represented on the American stage of fifty years ago. Lessing and Goethe and Schiller, Ohlenschläger, Alfieri, Manzoni and Silvio Pellico, and the most eminent of their successors, were freely translated and reproduced in those days for the entertainment of this part of the new world. If England sent over John Charles Kean, Italy sent Salvini; if England sent Adelaide Neilson, she was very likely to be brought into competition with Ristori. And no matter how the genius of foreign lands might be represented in the period, say, of 1860-75, there was always the American galaxy comprising such artists as Edwin Forrest, Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Adams, Maggie Mitchell, E. L. Davenport, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, John McCullough, Barry Sullivan, Lawrence Barrett, Joseph Jefferson, John E. Owens, and a score of others, all excellent in their special lines, some distinguished with the approval and applause of two continents. And mingling constantly with these were actors and actresses from other lands, such as Charles Fechter, Januschek, Modjeska—and the one-time associate of Mr. Crane, Stuart Robson—who in course of time became as American as the Americans themselves.

It cannot be fairly said that the American stage of fifty years ago was crude.

PRESIDENT HARRY A. WHEELER of the United States Chamber of Commerce is encouraged by the progress of that institution in the first year of its existence, and confident of its future. It was organized at the national commercial conference called by President Taft to assemble in Washington, April 22 and 23, 1912. Mr. Wheeler, a representative of the Chicago Board of Trade, was elected its first president. In the distribution of all other offices regard was had for the geographical divisions of the country. It is pleasant to learn from Mr. Wheeler that between 200 and 300 commercial bodies have already come into affiliation with the organization and that he anticipates much larger additions to its membership in the next twelve months. In this connection he says: "To my mind one of the most important advances made by the United States Chamber of Commerce is in the decision to admit as members, on certain conditions, individual business firms as well as commercial associations."

The declared purpose of the national organization, in part, is "to encourage and promote the organization of associations of business men in all parts of the country." This seems to permit of the almost indefinite expansion of its membership. It must be an all-embracing institution, indeed, if its objects are to be achieved. It has set itself the task of studying the work of existing commercial organizations and their value in their respective trades and communities; it proposes to advocate the standardization of association methods, to study the work performed by all government bureaus, to analyze all commercial statistics gathered at home and abroad, to inform itself as to the commercial needs of the country, in its domestic and foreign relations, so as to be competent to express before the national Legislature, when important measures are pending, the business opinion of the nation.

It would seem that in order to come approximately to the point of efficiency desired, President Wheeler's plan for the establishment of branches of the Washington headquarters in all parts of the United States, and of thereby interesting all the business of the United States in the work of the central chamber, must be carried out. Manifestly, anything short of an organization that would embrace the entire country and reflect the views of all of its commercial and industrial interests could not properly voice the national business sentiment on any question.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts has before it numerous bills calling for increased membership of the Boston school committee. Hearings have begun and the time has come for public opinion to be registered. That some of the petitioners for this change are sincere cannot be doubted; but they are in a minority compared with those persons who have causes to serve that make impossible anything like disinterested recommendations to legislators. What the Boston school committee most needs at the present time, we think, is to be let alone, so that, working with its newly appointed superintendent of schools, a full test can be made of the new methods of late years made official. The reduction in the number of members of the committee, the centralization of authority, the stricter discipline, and some other details of the reforming process have not been due to any official lust for authority or to any desire to diminish in any way the prestige of the teaching force. The aim in view has been to place responsibility, to equip officials with power to resist political and other influences that are either openly or secretly hostile to the schools, and to restore the local school system to its former place in the national rating.

Neither external nor internal disturbing factors should be allowed by the citizens of Boston to induce them to consent to legislative tinkering with a problem that needs quite different handling. If, after demonstrated inefficiency or failure to cope with practical problems of school administration, the present school committee is disciplined at the polls, well and good. But even then it would not follow that the best course would be to increase the committee membership. A change in personnel rather than in the system might be better. For nowhere in the American scheme of doing things do personal considerations count for more than in educational administration.

THE Mississippi railroad commission has ordered transportation companies to maintain, at their own expense, telephones in all railway stations. Mississippi has been mentioned frequently of late in connection with progressive steps.

WIDE is the difference of opinion regarding the poll tax. It seems to be enforced to a good purpose in Utah, however. There it is levied not to insure the privilege of voting but as a penalty for failing to vote. And it amounts to \$3.

THE fourth of March, of course, will not see the end of the inaugural parade. In all probability it will be carried past the extra session of Congress by the motion picture shows.

National Chamber of Commerce Expansion

Why Enlarge the Committee?

Fifty Years of the American Stage